

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Sixteen Pages

BOSTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1928—VOL. XXI, NO. 18

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

HONOR SYSTEM IS DEFENDED BY STUDENTS

Federation Congress Votes
to Aid Movement Wher-
ever Possible

ATHLETIC ELIGIBILITY REVISION IS SOUGHT

University of Texas Adopts
Proctor Method of Super-
vising Examinations

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
COLUMBIA, Mo.—Support of the honor system in colleges and universities, adoption of a new athletic code governing eligibility of athletes and the subordination of fraternities to the welfare of the college were among outstanding conclusions and recommendations of the National Student Federation of America's fourth annual congress here. Nearly 300 persons from 40 states and Canada attended, including the record-breaking number of 167 official delegates from 140 institutions.

The congress voted "to encourage and aid in every way possible colleges and universities to improve their honor systems." Where the honor system does not exist, it was suggested that the federation lend aid in helping to establish it.

Need for Uniform Rules

A need for more uniform rules and definitions in college athletics was reported by a discussion group headed by M. A. Cheek, former Harvard football captain. The question of chief interest was that of eligibility of athletes. The federation was urged to begin agitation for a committee chosen from students, athletic directors, coaches and other athletic experts to meet and draw up a new and practical athletic code for adoption by institutions everywhere. Persons who failed to adopt code would be boycotted.

Condemning public display of mock initiations by fraternities as degrading, and recognizing political combines as good when they increase interest in student elections, the group discussing Greek letter organizations concluded, "That fraternities are very beneficial in development of that 'intangible something' which is referred to as 'college spirit,' but that 'fraternities will attain their maximum good only when they begin to subordinate their own special interests to the welfare of the college."

On Compulsory Military Training
The group discussing compulsory military training in colleges was about evenly divided, although both sides agreed that students should use every influence to promote every aid to peace, such as pacts, treaties, leagues, courts and disarmament.

Molding of undergraduate opinion along progressive lines rather than reflecting existing opinion is the true purpose of a college newspaper, the group discussing college publications reported. "If the college paper is to justify its existence, it must attempt to lead, not merely follow," the group concluded, pointing out the danger of an editorial staff that is not representative of best opinion on the campus.

The retiring president, E. H. Miller of Harvard University, praised delegates for hearty support and urged them to help make the federation of real value to the students of America. He was supported in this plea by the incoming president, Usser Narver, of Oregon State College. He presented other officers for 1929: Martha Biehl, Wellesley College, re-elected vice-president; Max Chapman, Oberlin College, treasurer. The federation will meet at Stanford next year.

University of Texas
Adopts Proctor System

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AUSTIN, Tex.—Drastic change in the honor system is being put into effect at the University of Texas after New Year's. The student pledge on examination papers has not been found successful as conducted here. Accordingly a "proctor system" will succeed.

The honor system proper has not been abolished and students will be as much on their honor as ever. But they will not be responsible for reporting infractions of confidence during examinations.

Women Publishers in the Early Days

WOMEN in the newspaper world cannot be called a modern achievement. Before 1776 there were ten who published newspapers in America. Their activities in this period are described in a further article in the series on "Business Women of the Early American Colonies," appearing

Tomorrow
on the
Women's Enterprise
Page

Tips Part of Expenses in New Hampshire Now

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Concord, N. H.—EXTENSION of the tipping privilege to all persons who travel for the state has been authorized by Governor Spaulding and his council, it was announced Dec. 15.

Earlier in the Spaulding administration an old law which had prohibited the charging of tips in state expense account by department heads was abolished on the ground that the executives were not accorded courtesies which would result if tips were given.

Paraguay, however, in a note made public in Asuncion, has accepted the good offices of the Pan-American Conference of Arbitration and Conciliation in an attempt to settle the dispute.

The Bolivians had revenged the loss of Fort Vanguardia on Dec. 6 by the capture of Mariscal Lopez (Fort Boqueron) and raiding an advanced Paraguayan position at Bahia Negra. The Paraguayan location at Lima reported that a third fort was threatened by Bolivian forces and declared that "measures in accordance with the situation will be taken."

Aristide Briand, president of the Council of the League of Nations, following receipt of news of these clashes after 10 days of quiet, sent strong messages to Bolivia and Paraguay, both members of the League, stressing the fact that such border contacts are susceptible of compromise of the success of all pacific procedure.

Stirring Scenes at La Paz
The Paraguayan chargé d'affaires at Washington charged that Bolivia "wants war" for territorial aggrandizement and that American loans have been used in large part to purchase armaments for it. This last was denied by the Bolivian Minister.

La Paz, one of the capitals of Bolivia, is the scene of the capture of Fort Boqueron with a great demonstration of national fervor. It was rumored there that the casualties included more than 100 Paraguayans and 20 Bolivians. President Siles told 30,000 persons assembled in front of his palace that the Bolivian troops in taking the fort gave a splendid example of Bolivian patriotism and that it was in line with the never failing traditions of the country. Earlier, Congress had received with cheers the report of the conflict given by the President and his Cabinet.

LUGANO (AP)—If either Bolivia or Paraguay formally declares war, a special session of the Council of the League of Nations will be convoked at Paris by M. Briand, as president of the Council.

M. Briand made this announcement to newspaper men shortly after sending additional cables to both the disputants, in which he urged them to avoid incidents which might compromise settlement of their dispute.

Mobilization on Border
Special advice received during the night from League representatives in Paraguay said that mobilization was proceeding actively along the Paraguayan and Bolivian frontier. The dispatches added that a squadron or air-plane was maneuvering with the Bolivian Army.

Arrangements were made that upon M. Briand's departure for Paris he would be informed of any further grave development in the situation.

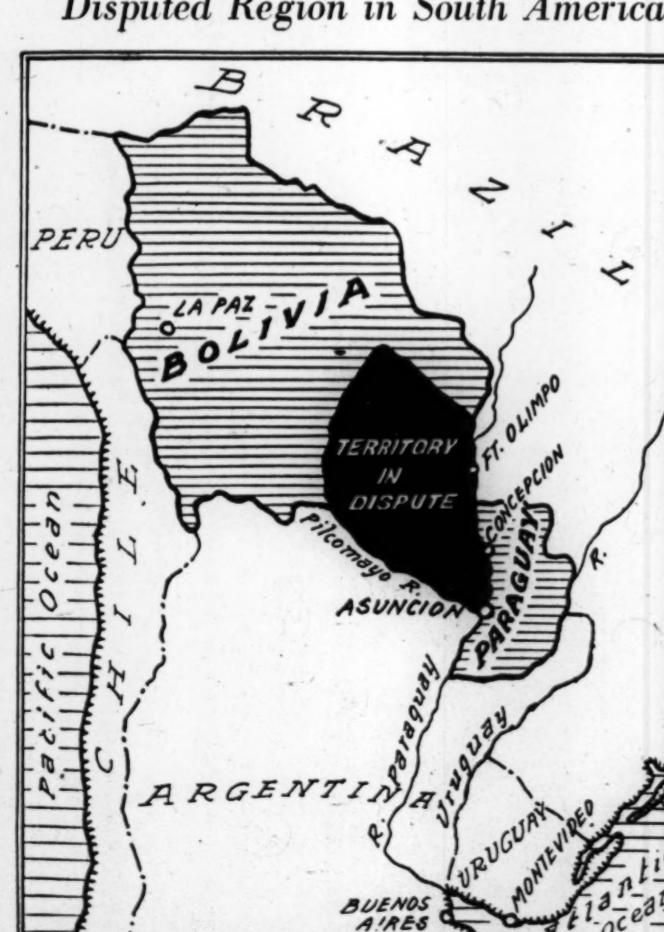
The new message sent by M. Briand to Bolivia, said in part:

"I commit myself to insist anew on the suggestion made to you by the Council as to receiving the solemn assurances of your Government to respect the obligations of the League of Nations."

M. Briand's cablegram to Paraguay was virtually identical.

ASUNCION, Paraguay (AP)—Partial mobilization of Paraguayan forces has been decreed. The classes affected by the decree are those between 18 and 29 years of age. Both Chambers of Parliament are now in recess and the decree was read be-

Disputed Region in South America



Paraguay Accepts Pan-American Offer to Aid in Settlement

Kellogg Receives Favorable Reply to Note of Arbitration
and Conciliation Conference—League Officials
Ready to Act in Event of War

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Reports of new conflicts in the disputed region of the Gran Chaco indicated the growing seriousness of the situation between Bolivia and Paraguay, despite offers of mediation from many sources.

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INDIANS' CAUSE EVOKE APPEAL BY GEN. SCOTT

United States Must Repay
Debt Owed to Tribesmen,
He Tells Conference

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—The voice of Maj.-Gen. Hugh L. Scott, which spoke with authority in the days when Indian tribes roamed the great plains, has just been raised again in a plea for justice for them.

At present General Scott writes "U. S. A. retired," after his official signature, but a quarter of a century ago there was perhaps no officer in the United States Army who played a more active part in the conduct of Indian affairs than he.

When peace was to be made between the Navajos of New Mexico and the Kickapoos of Arizona, it was "Colonel" Scott to whom the task was given. General Scott's plea now takes on a different character than it did in those picturesque days. The need of the Indian now, he believes, is to be safeguarded from the influence of national politics, which have interfered with the proper functioning of the United States Indian service.

Wants Politics Abolished
Speaking before the Friends of Indians Conference which has just been held here under the sponsorship of the Indian Rights Association, General Scott declared that the debt which the Nation owes to the Indian cannot be properly required unless the Indian service is taken out of politics.

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Stirring Scenes at La Paz
The German complain of the inconclusive character of the Rhine land conversations, but although Dr. Stremann has nothing definite to take him to the re-establishment of personal contacts, the last conference has produced a useful exchange of views and the Locarno powers marching once more on the road toward rapprochement and conciliation. That they should all announce their firm attachment to the Locarno policy and promise to continue the negotiations for the Rhine land evacuation and reparations is something gained.

Sir Austin Chamberlain, M. Briand and Dr. Stremann have recorded their determination to reach a complete and final settlement of the difficulties arising out of the war, and this means that the negotiations, which looked at one time very difficult, have now been placed on a basis of mutual confidence. Thus, although there may be ups and downs, there are confident expectations that the reparations problem may be so far settled in the near future as to admit of the early evacuation of the Rhine land.

The next step is for the experts to meet, and then it will be up to the

POWERS SEEK PLAN TO SET RHINELAND FREE

Negotiations to Be Continued
Following Adjournment
of League Council

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—The Secretary-General of the League of Nations, Sir Eric Drummond, has returned to Geneva well pleased with the results of the Lugano meeting. Aristide Briand remained, with the intention of revisiting Locarno, thus adding a touch of sentiment to the conclusion of the fifty-third Council session. He would have liked Dr. Gustav Stremann to accompany him, but Dr. Stremann preferred to remain quietly at Lugano, where he will stay a few days before returning to Berlin.

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approving the findings of the survey of the Indian situation recently made by the Indian Institute for Government Research in Washington, and urging the Government and Congress to follow the recommendations contained in the report, particularly as to appropriation of at least \$25,000,000 annually for a number of years to carry on the Indian work.

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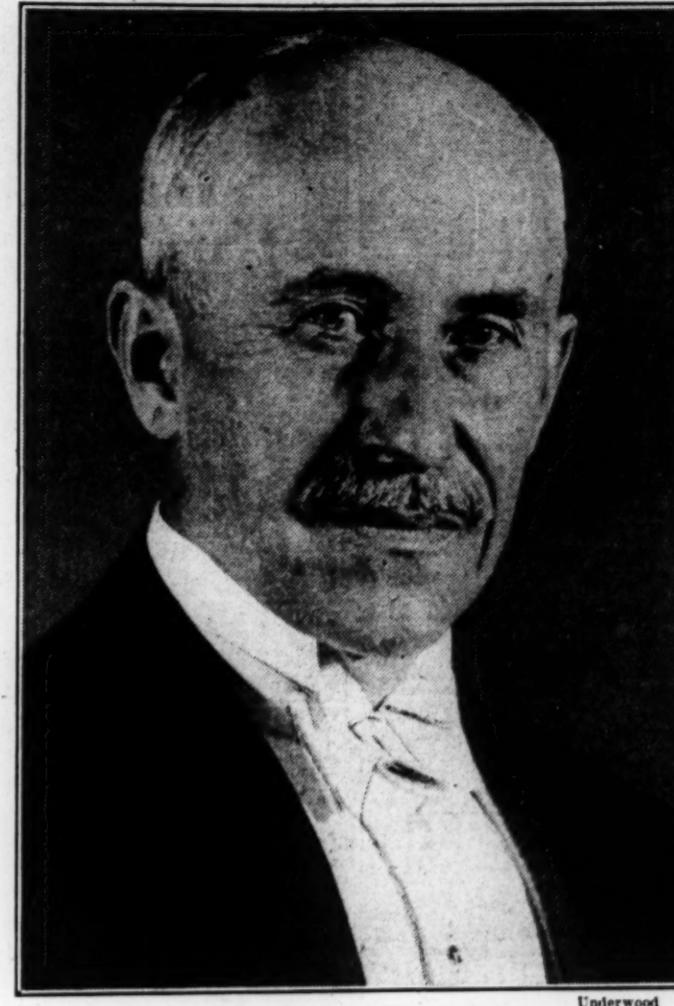
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Piloted First Power Airplane



ORVILLE WRIGHT
Underwood

Many Nations Join in Civil Aerostatics Conference at Washington and Ceremonies at Kitty Hawk, N. C. Commemorating Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of Wright Brothers' Pioneer Successful Test of a Heavier-Than-Air Machine Driven by Engine.

WORLD TRIBUTE PAID TO FIRST FLIGHT BY MAN

Nations Join in Observance
of 25th Anniversary
at Kitty Hawk, N. C.

INCIDENTS RECALLED BY ORVILLE WRIGHT

Head of Aeronautical Society
Compares 12-Second Flight
With Modern Records

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT
KITTY HAWK, N. C.—Representatives of 40 nations commemorated the anniversary of the first airplane flight, made 25 years ago Dec. 17, in the

original Kitty Hawk machine and was made with Wilbur Wright at his controls.

"Today the records of the national aeronautic association show that airplanes have remained aloft for 65 hours and 25 minutes and have traveled 4466 miles in flight without refueling; have flown to an altitude of 18,418 feet; have shot through the air 131 miles per hour; and have lifted more than six tons of cargo nearly 7000 feet. They have brought the people of New York and California to within 18 hours of each other. They have joined Europe and America in single non-stop flights. They have linked America and the Far East, they have circled the globe, they have flown over the tops of the world and that have started to make the east until it is difficult to foresee just when and where the shinkansen will stop.

"Our mail, express and in many cases our people speed through the night along lighted highways of the air, outdistancing every other available means of transportation. What we have today is but an indication of what we shall have in the future. It would be unwise to indulge in predictions as to what we shall be doing with aircraft, or what aircraft will be doing for us, when the fiftieth anniversary of this great event in the history of our nation and the world rolls around. The best course to pursue is to seek the truth and build on a foundation of thorough knowledge.

"We have an obligation to take what he gave us here 25 years ago and develop it to the maximum. Let us use as far as we are able the intelligence, the foresight, the perseverance, the honesty and the integrity together with the modesty and unselfishness which have characterized his every action since the day when he and his brother first undertook the solution of the problem of man's flight. Mr. Wright has endeared himself to the heart of everyone who has had the good fortune to share his friendship and acquaintance. He has proved himself worthy of all the honor that has been tendered him for his magnificent contribution to the progress of the world. No honor is too great for this genius of the twentieth century."

Paris Observes Event

PARIS (P)—Commemorating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Wright flight at Kitty Hawk, N. C., the Paris chapter of the National Aeronautical Association of the United States gave a luncheon, on Oct. 17. General Fortan, inspector-general of French aviation, and Paul Tissander, a former pupil of the Wright brothers and now a noted aero expert, were guests.

BOYS' PROBLEMS NEED STUDY, LEHMAN SAYS

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—The growth of artificial conditions has added to the problem of youth and emphasized the urgent need of countering influences for young people who reside in urban areas, Col. Herbert H. Lehman, Lieutenant-Governor-elect, said at the annual dinner of the Big Brother Movement just held at the Biltmore Hotel.

"While New York City has undergone many changes in the last 25 years and has gained much in prosperity, comfort and comfort, he said, "there has been a decided lessening in spiritual benefits, and the problem of boyhood is a much greater one today than ever before."

CONFERENCE ON PACT

WASHINGTON (P)—President Coolidge called Hendrick Shipstead, Farmer-Labor Senator from Minnesota, to the White House for a discussion of the Kellogg Anti-War Treaty pending before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Mr. Shipstead, a member of the committee, is among those who favor the Moses proposal to attach to the treaty a declaration of American rights in connection with the pact.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy. As last week. Daily. \$1.00. Published daily except Sundays and holidays. By The Christian Science Publishing Society, 1 Palmside Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$1.00; one month, \$2.25; one month, 75¢. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Published at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Oct. 5, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Legion Head Backs Big Navy Program

ARM EQUAL TO THAT OF ANY OTHER NATION URGED
PAUL V. McNUTT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A United States Navy equal in strength to that of any other nation was urged by Paul V. McNutt, national commander of the American Legion, at a luncheon by the Foreign Policy Association just held here.

"A United States Navy equal in strength to that of Great Britain does not mean that we intend to fight the British fleet," Mr. McNutt said. "Nor does it mean that Great Britain intends to fight us. I believe that thought is far from the minds of either people. It is the thought the pacifist has dragged across the path since the President's Armistice Day speech in which he declared it is imperative that our Navy be increased at once by building more carriers. It is significant that the President chose an American Legion celebration to make that statement."

Mr. McNutt declared that the

new directory, soon to be distributed, will contain all new Algonquin and Stadium numbers. As soon as you receive it, use it.

But until you do, call by the old Brighton numbers. Provision has been made for handling these calls.

New England Telephone and Telegraph Company

The Only SAVINGS BANK in Albany

Open Afternoons Until 5 o'Clock

12 Tellers—Quick Service

Interest Compounded Quarterly: January, April, July and October.

Join our 1929 Christmas Club—Now open.

Save 50¢, \$1.00 or more each week.

National Savings Bank

70-72 State Street Albany, N. Y.



Facing James Street

SITE OF WRIGHT FLIGHT FOUND BY WITNESSES

Three Who Helped to Place Machine on Its Track Agree on Location

WASHINGTON—Three of the four men who witnessed the first successful flight of man in a motor-driven, heavier-than-air machine recently gathered at Kill Devil Hills, N. C., where 25 years ago Orville Wright took off in the skeleton-like biplane of his and Wilbur Wright's invention, and, brushing up their recollections of the event with documents and weather reports, unanimously fixed on a point in the lonely stretch of sand and declared: "This is the spot."

The document testifying to their identification of the historic place was received by Hiriam Bingham, Senator from Connecticut, president of the National Aeronautic Association, and was used in determining the exact spot at Kill Devil Hills, for a large graniteoulder memorializing the Wright brothers' feat.

HOST TO WRIGHT BROTHERS

The witnesses were assembled by Capt. W. J. Tate, a member of and acting for the association. Captain Tate, as postmaster at Kitty Hawk, was host to the Wright brothers when they journeyed to North Carolina from Dayton, to conduct their experiments. He is now keeper of the lighthouse at Coginock, N. C., a few miles away.

Following is a copy of the document he and his associates prepared:

"Kill Devil Hills, N. C.
Nov. 4, 1928

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

"This is to certify that W. S. Dough, A. D. Etheridge, and John Moore are all three eye witnesses of the first flight made by Orville Wright at Kill Devil Hills on Dec. 17, 1903, as assembled at Kill Devil Hills, as postmaster at Kitty Hawk, W. J. Tate (acting for the National Aeronautic Association) for the purpose of agreeing upon and marking for the same association the spot where the Wrights' aeroplane first began to move along the ground when this first flight was made."

"We understand that this was required so as to enable the association to erect a memorial upon the place where the first flight actually began, and to prevent the possibility of any future dispute as to the right location.

WEATHER REPORTS STUDIED

"Beginning with the site of the building which housed the Wrights plane at the time, distinctly remembering the wind direction at the time, and that the track was laid directly in the wind, corroborating our memory on these facts by the records of the weather bureau, remembering that the wind was blowing from the building and placed it on the track, referring to distances laid down in feet in Orville Wright's article 'How We Made Our First Flight,' we proceeded to agree upon the spot, and we individually and collectively state without the least mental reservation that the spot we located is as near correct as it is humanly possible to be with the data in hand to work from after a lapse of 25 years. We marked the spot with a copper pipe driven into the ground."

"We further state, that W. S. Dough, A. D. Etheridge and John Moore are the only persons living who were present on Dec. 17, 1903, when Orville Wright made that first flight, except J. T. Daniels who resides in Edenton, N. C., and who it was impossible to have present at the time, and Orville Wright himself.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,
A. D. Etheridge (seal)
W. S. Dough (seal)
J. T. Moore (seal)

"Attest: W. J. Tate
Acting for the National Aeronautic Association."

Teachers to Unite for New Positions

PROFESSORS APPROVE PLAN TO PROVIDE WAY TO OBTAIN FACULTY APPOINTMENT

AN APPOINTMENT SERVICE FOR UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE TEACHERS IS EXPECTED TO BE ESTABLISHED BY THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS, THE MATTER TO RECEIVE ITS FINAL APPROVAL AT THE ASSOCIATION'S ANNUAL MEETING AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY ON DEC. 31 AND JAN. 1, IT IS ANNOUNCED IN BOSTON.

"NO GENERAL NONCOMMERCIAL AGENCY NOW EXISTS THROUGH WHICH COLLEGE TEACHERS, AND ESPECIALLY THOSE IN THE HIGHER RANKS OF THE PROFESSION, CAN FIND POSITIONS," SAID THE ANNOUNCEMENT. "THE SUGGESTION THAT SUCH A SERVICE BE ORGANIZED BY THE ASSOCIATION HAS MET WITH HEARTY APPROVAL BOTH FROM MEMBERS OF THE PROFESSION AND FROM COLLEGE ADMINISTRATORS."

THE COMMITTEE WHICH IS PREPARING PLANS FOR SUCH A SERVICE, WHICH WOULD BE INSTALLED IN THE PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS, TO OPEN IN WASHINGTON EARLY IN 1929, IS COMPOSED OF PROF. JOSEPH MAYER, TUFTS COLLEGE, CHAIRMAN; PROFS. E. G. CONKLIN, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY; W. H. COOK, JOHN HOPKINS UNIVERSITY; HARDIN CRAIG, STANFORD UNIVERSITY, AND EUNICE W. SCHENCK, BRYN MAWR COLLEGE.

DIVING SCHOOL OPENS

NEW LONDON, CONN.—A DIVING SCHOOL COURSE, INCLUDING LECTURES AND PRACTICAL TRAINING WITH EQUIPMENT, HAS BEEN OPENED AT THE COAST GUARD HERE, PRIMARILY FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF CADETS.

CALL BRIGHTON TELEPHONES BY THEIR OLD NUMBERS

DON'T CALL "INFORMATION" TO ASK THE NUMBERS OF TELEPHONES FORMERLY IN BRIGHTON—WHICH IS NOW ABOLISHED.

CONTINUE TO USE YOUR PRESENT TELEPHONE DIRECTORY. CALL THE OLD BRIGHTON NUMBERS THEREIN CONTAINED.

A NEW DIRECTORY, SOON TO BE DISTRIBUTED, WILL CONTAIN ALL NEW ALGONQUIN AND STADIUM NUMBERS. AS SOON AS YOU RECEIVE IT, USE IT.

BUT UNTIL YOU DO, CALL BY THE OLD BRIGHTON NUMBERS. PROVISION HAS BEEN MADE FOR HANDLING THESE CALLS.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

AMERICAN PEOPLE HAVE THE RIGHT TO DEMAND NAVAL STRENGTH EQUAL TO THAT OF ANY OTHER NATION.

"THE PRESIDENT HAS TOLD US WHY," HE CONTINUED. "WE HAVE A LONG COAST LINE; WE HAVE DISTANT OUTLYING POSSESSIONS; OUR FOREIGN COMMERCE IS UNPARSED IN IMPORTANCE; OUR FOREIGN INVESTMENTS ARE UNPARSED IN AMOUNT, BOTH AS TO THEIR VALUE AND THE NUMBER OF PERSONS INVOLVED. ALL MUST BE PROTECTED. THEN, TOO, WE ARE BOUND BY INTERNATIONAL TREATY TO DEFEND THE PANAMA CANAL. WE HAVE FEW FUELING STATIONS, SO WE REQUIRE SHIPS OF LARGE TONNAGE."

REFUELING IN AIR TO BE ATTEMPTED BY ARMY AVIATORS

PLANE CALLED QUESTION MARK TO START AT LOS ANGELES ON ENDURANCE TEST

WASHINGTON (P)—With the dawning of 1929, an army plane called the "Question Mark" is due to take off at Los Angeles on an endurance test flight which may herald another era in the rapid development of aviation.

Dwight F. Davis, Secretary of War, revealed that the feasibility of refueling in the air will be tried in a big scale there shortly after daybreak on Jan. 1, with Maj. Carl Spatz, Capt. Ira Eaker, Lieut. Edward R. Quesada and Lieut. H. H. Halverson, as pilots, and Sergeant Ray Hooe, as mechanic, aboard.

SPECIAL APPARATUS PROVIDED

THE QUESTION MARK AND REFUELING PLANE NO. 1 ARRIVED HERE FROM THE AIR CORPS DEPOT AT MIDDLETOWN, PA., WHERE DURING THE LAST SEVERAL WEEKS THEY HAVE BEEN UNDERGOING EQUIPMENT WITH SPECIAL APPARATUS. THE REFUELING PLANE HAS TWO 150-GALLON GAS TANKS AND ONE 40-GALLON OIL TANK, WHICH IS FASTENED TO A 50-FOOT HOSE, 2 1/2 INCHES IN DIAMETER. A SIMILAR HOSE IS ATTACHED TO THE OIL TANK. A ROPE FOR LOWERING FOOD, WATER, MESSAGES AND OTHER SUPPLIES HAS BEEN PROVIDED.

STATIONED ON SMALL PLATFORM

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EXPERIMENTS WITH GLIDERS

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TRIAL OF CONTROLLING RUDDER

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URUGUAY WARM IN WELCOME TO HOOVER PARTY

Lands at Montevideo From Argentine Cruiser—Received by President

MONTEVIDEO (P)—Uruguay is taking the occasion of Herbert Hoover's visit to display its friendship for the United States. Mr. Hoover was greeted by enthusiastic crowds upon his arrival from Buenos Aires, the only disturbance when a small group of spectators shouted "Viva Sandino."

The arrival of the cruiser in the harbor was the signal for a salute from the guns of Cerro Fort and the Uruguayan cruiser Montevideo, to which the Argentine warship replied. Foreign Minister Rufino Dominguez, United States Minister Grant Smith and a group of Government officials went aboard the cruiser as soon as it had tied up at the dock. They met Mr. Hoover on the quarter deck and escorted him down a gangway decorated with the Stars and Stripes to the pier where President Campista-guy waited with members of his Cabinet.

President Shakes Hands

The President shook hands with Mr. Hoover and warmly expressed his pleasure at the visit. With the Foreign Minister they rode to the Government House followed by automobiles containing the Cabinet members and others of the Hoover party.

The wives of President Campista-guy and Foreign Minister Dominguez greeted Mrs. Hoover at the dock and escorted her in another automobile. A troop of brilliantly uniformed lancers formed a guard of honor around the presidential car.

Mr. and Mrs. Hoover have elaborate quarters reserved by the Government commanding the entire floor of the Palace Hotel. Heretofore to the Pan-American Conference, Mr. Hoover has stayed at the United States Embassy but the legation building is not large enough.

En route to Montevideo on the Argentine cruiser, Mr. Hoover sent a radio message to President Irigoyen of Argentina saying he believed that from his visit and the exchange of ideas there would result a better understanding of the problems facing Argentina and the United States.

Mr. Hoover's Message

Mr. Hoover's message said in part: "I carry happy recollections of your country and its people. The wonderful progress made by the Argentine Republic of which I had read, has been fully confirmed during this memorable visit to your favored country, but the generous hospitality, courtesy and high culture of its people had not been adequately described.

"It is a source of deep satisfaction to have had this opportunity of discussing with your Excellency in a frank and friendly manner the forces in progress in our respective countries. I believe that from this visit and from our interchanges of ideas, there will result a better understanding of the problems facing each of us."

Mr. Hoover was accompanied aboard the cruiser by the Argentine President, who remained talking with him on the quarter deck until departure time—an hour and a half later than the time originally set, finally leaving in an abrazo and the words "Adios y buen viaje" (Goodbye and a good trip.)

The circumstances of President Irigoyen's farewell attracted as much attention as did his welcome to the President-elect. Then the Argentine President, who almost never appears in public and has earned the nickname, "the mole," arranged a public welcome the equal of any ever seen in Buenos Aires, and took a large part in it himself.

Throughout Mr. Hoover's visit Señor Irigoyen proved a most hospitable host, personally escorting the President-elect and his son, Allan, around the city on tours of inspection.

By A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

MONTEVIDEO. Uruguay—The outcome of Herbert Hoover's visit to Argentina is a striking example of the extraordinary effectiveness of his good-will tour as an instrument for sounder political and economic co-operation between Latin America and the United States.

In Buenos Aires, as nowhere else during the tour, was the worth of his mission demonstrated. It was no secret among the newspaper men accompanying the President-elect that he and his advisers considered the Argentine call the supreme test of his mission. Argentina in recent years has differed strongly with

The Monitor Reader

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page.)

1. Twenty-two large department stores.
2. The confidence of the readers.
3. 132,000,000 paper marks.
4. The leather of London and Paris.
5. Beagle leather.
6. "One who leaps from horse to horse."
7. Watson.
8. One for bituminous coal.
9. The water supply of the community.
10. The right to bear the burdens of the weak.

Washington. The press of Buenos Aires has been critical of the United States and the city has been the scene of some violent anti-American demonstrations.

With this situation confronting him, plus an organized hostility to United States interests among European residents here, Mr. Hoover scored a tremendous success. He was the recipient of marks of esteem from President Irigoyen that astounded Argentina and departed amid widespread acclaim from the Argentine press and government.

President Breaks Rule

President Irigoyen, who had never before made a speech or permitted motion pictures to be taken of him did both during the Hoover visit.

La Prensa, one of the greatest dailies in the world, while on the second day of the Hoover visit reversed itself completely the next day following a long conversation between the editor and the President-elect.

The talk was not for publication, but Mr. Hoover so impressed the editor with his knowledge of Argentine affairs and so forcefully elucidated the scope of problems confronting both nations that the editor on the following morning lauded him in the highest terms and acclaimed his as "very simpatico."

With the exception of a local British daily and a native radical paper all other newspapers were similarly impressed.

Impressed Leaders

The effect of Mr. Hoover's individuality on Argentine leaders was tremendous. During his stay he met scores of individuals and delegations, with which he discussed problems affecting their countries and Latin America. Mr. Hoover's detailed knowledge of Argentine affairs and his grasp of world forces took them by storm.

President Irigoyen had two long personal talks with Mr. Hoover, during which it can be authoritatively stated the latter "corrected some misconceptions" concerning commercial relations between the United States and Argentina.

Mr. Hoover is understood to have pointed out to Señor Irigoyen that Argentine agriculture is primarily responsible for the United States' surplus crop problem, and that hides, the most important Argentine export to the United States, are on the free list.

Also he explained that while the maximum United States tariff schedule on Argentina's commodities is 11 per cent that of Argentina on United States products is 15 per cent.

The President-elect was highly gratified with the marked success of his Argentine visit and expressed confidence that it opened the way for sound and lasting rapprochement between the two greatest republics in the Western Hemisphere.

Harvard Students

In Buenos Aires, Dec. 15, President-elect Hoover, on behalf of the Associated Harvard Clubs, presented to the University of Buenos Aires, represented by President Ricardo Rojas, a fellowship of \$2,000 a year at Harvard University.

According to the text of the resolution by the Associated Harvard Clubs when the gift was voted, it is intended to foster good will and mutual understanding between the oldest university in North America and the largest and one of the oldest in South America.

The fellowship will bring a student to Harvard for two years, beginning in 1929. The gift was announced in Boston yesterday by Mr. Henry M. Williams, '85, president of the Associated Harvard Clubs.

MUNICH FINISHES ITS STUDENTENHAUS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MUNICH—Although a great part of the "Studentenhaus" here—the fine refectory of "menos" and a number of working rooms—had been finished and in use for about a year, far more than mere local importance is attached to the completion of this largest and finest students' club-house in Germany. The crowning event was attended by an illustrious gathering from all parts of Germany and beyond the Reich's boundaries.

The presidents of Munich's university, technical high school, academies, music and art, and school for applied art, teachers at these institutions and from other towns of Germany had assembled.

The Reich and Bavarian governments, members of parliament of Reich and Bavaria, of the diplomatic corps, and prominent church dignitaries were also seen in the audience.

Elihu Root, as Secretary of State in 1906, reminded the Third Pan-American Conference at Rio de Janeiro that, "according to your

Pan-American "About Face" Seen in Move to Settle Border Issue

Offer to Mediate Bolivian-Paraguayan Question Upsets Traditional United States Policy of Avoiding Political Controversies

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON—The offer of the Pan-American Arbitration Conference to use its good offices for the settlement of the Bolivian-Paraguayan dispute is one of the most important moves in the history of Pan-American relations.

Never before has the Pan-American Union deviated far from its cultural and non-political program of exchanging students, promoting Latin-American music and advocating Pan-American roads, to undertake settlement of a controversy threatening the peace of the American nations.

There have been in the past, boundary questions which threatened to embroil South America almost to the same degree as the present controversy. There have been bitter border controversies between Chile and Peru and Ecuador, Costa Rica and Panama, Honduras and Guatemala, and between Colombia and Panama.

In fact there have been boundary disputes between all 20 of the Latin-American nations. The Pan-American Union has until this year carefully avoided discussing any of them.

Intervention Only Discussed

There has also been intervention by the United States in Haiti and Santo Domingo and Honduras and Nicaragua and Cuba and Mexico. Although this has been discussed, theoretically, at conferences of the Pan-American Union, the Washington Conference has always prevented action.

Latin Americans believe in discussing political problems. They planted the seeds of Pan-Americanism when they called the Panama Conference in 1826. The purpose of this conference was entirely political—the protection of the new republics against European aggression.

Mr. Schurman, presented an American fund of \$500,000 for a new hall of instruction. Subsequently honorary citizenship was conferred on him by Dr. Malz, the Lord Mayor.

The United States on the other hand has shunned the discussion of political problems. The Senate in 1826 debated so long over the danger of mixing in Pan-American politics that the United States delegates did not get to Panama until the conference was over. Ever since, until this incident, the United States policy has been the same—to promote cultural and economic ties but shun politics.

When the United States called the Pan-American Conference of 1889, various resolutions were introduced in Congress providing for a Pan-American railroad, direct steamship connection, a uniform system of weights and measures, the protection of patents, copyrights and trade marks. These have continued to engage the attention of Germany, France and Great Britain.

It is believed, however, that the three foreign ministers must have drawn up some kind of plan and Dr. Stresemann's report to the Cabinet, which is to be submitted to the Reichstag, conflict between him and August Zaleski is regretted here by all the Nationalists. But the blame is placed on the Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs who, it is said, should not have tackled the minority question, since Poland has not yet succeeded in smoothing out its many minority problems.

The German press, however, only pointed out that the United States had joined the other nations of the Pan-American Union in offering the good offices of the Pan-American Conciliation and Arbitration Conference to the two disputants and that the United States would continue to co-operate with this peace move.

No American arms have been shipped into Bolivia, so far as Secretary Kellogg knows. At present there is no embargo on a shipment of arms to South American nations, but President Coolidge has the power to declare such an embargo according to the Secretary of State. At present there is an embargo on arms to Mexico and Nicaragua.

The shipment of arms across the neutral territory of the Argentine or Chile to Paraguay or Bolivia depends entirely upon the treaties existing between the countries concerned. No general rule of international law defines this question, Mr. Kellogg says.

At Monday morning's meeting of the Commission on Conciliation of the Pan-American Conference Dr. Eduard Díez de Medina, the Bolivian Minister, said nothing about submitting the present issue to arbitration, merely asserting that there were affronts and insults which no nation could submit to with self-respect.

Dr. Ellio Ayala, the delegate from

the Ambassador continued, "was first submitted to John D. Rockefeller Jr., who pledged himself to contribute half, provided the remainder was subscribed by others within a specified time. Simultaneously George F. Baker subscribed \$50,000, and the remaining \$150,000 was contributed later by others."

Mr. Schurman especially paid tribute to Walter P. Chrysler, Henry Schweiwitz Jr., and Paul Warburg for their wise advice and suggestions. The Ambassador expressed the hope that the gift would prove to be a new bond of union between students and teachers of the two countries and also between the two peoples.

Powers Seek Plan to Set Rhineland Free

(Continued from Page 1)

bankers and financiers of the world to bring common sense to bear on the situation and guide the powers concerned to a solution of the Rhineland question as they did in the dark days when the Ruhr district was occupied.

The Council of the League hopes that its parting appeal to Bolivia and Paraguay to settle their differences in a friendly way may bear fruit.

Germans Satisfied With the Outcome of Lugano

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—The outcome of Lugano satisfies the German people, although nothing material apparently has been gained. But the restoration of confidence and friendly feelings of the three foreign ministers promise, it is felt here, to facilitate a final and satisfactory settlement of reparations, evacuation and other problems engaging the attention of Germany, France and Great Britain.

It is believed, however, that the three foreign ministers must have drawn up some kind of plan and Dr. Stresemann's report to the Cabinet, which is to be submitted to the Reichstag, conflict between him and August Zaleski is regretted here by all the Nationalists. But the blame is placed on the Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs who, it is said, should not have tackled the minority question, since Poland has not yet succeeded in smoothing out its many minority problems.

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SUDDEN CLASH IN GRAN CHACO HASTENS CRISIS

(Continued from Page 1)

an airplane had dropped four bombs while flying over Bahia Negra. None

WASHINGTON (P)—Pope Pius XI and King Alfonso of Spain have offered their good offices toward a settlement of the quarrel. The commission at Montevideo, Uruguay, set up by the Gondra Treaty has called a meeting to consider a note to Bolivia.

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EARLY ACTION HOPED FOR ON KELLOGG PACT

Daily Sessions of Senate Committee Called—Petitions Urge Approval

WASHINGTON (AP)—Daily sessions of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee were called by the chairman, William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, for consideration of the Kellogg Treaty to renounce war as an instrument of national policy after the committee had again deferred a vote on the pact.

While the committee spent the morning listening to a plea of James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, for consideration of the resolution of George H. Moses (R.), Senator from New Hampshire, setting forth American rights in connection with the treaty, President Coolidge called in Henrik Shipstead (F.-L.), Senator from Minnesota, a member of the committee.

After the White House discussion of the treaty, Mr. Shipstead said he was still doubtful as to whether he would support the treaty without some reservation.

Mr. Borah said the discussion could not be classified as "illusive" and he believed a vote on the treaty could be taken by the committee within a day or so.

Meanwhile, it seemed likely that the administration's bill for construction of 15 naval cruisers would take its place as the business of the Senate within a day or two, receiving the right of way by order of the Republican steering committee. Many treaty advocates had hoped to get to the pact ahead of the navy measure in Senate consideration.

While the committee was meeting, Mr. Borah's office was deluged with a batch of petitions asking approval of the treaty.

Bishop William F. McDowell of the Methodist Episcopal Church, formally presented one lengthy list to the Senator. Another petition asked the ratification of the treaty and declared "apprehension" over the naval bill. It was sponsored by a citizens' committee.

Another list bearing more than

180,000 signatures, asking that the treaty be ratified promptly was brought to the White House by Dr. Sidney L. Gulick and Dr. William L. Darby, on behalf of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

Memorials Urge Treaty;
Oppose Cruiser Increases
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A memorial addressed to the United States Senate, urging ratification of the Pact of Paris and expressing strong disapproval of the proposal to add 15 cruisers to the United States Navy, has just been made public by a committee of prominent citizens here. The memorial is signed by more than 350 eminent Americans.

Simultaneously a "multi-signed" letter, urging ratification of the pact as the only hope of allying the United States with other nations in work for international peace was sent to Senator Borah, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee by a group of nearly 100 well-known leaders in various fields.

Copies of the resolution adopted by the commission on international relations of the Council of Congregational Churches, urging ratification of the pact, "as it now stands," also were sent to President Coolidge and Mr. Borah.

The resolution expressed confidence that the United States Senate would take prompt and favorable action on the pact. "Any other course would betray our own ideals and would be construed by the world as treacherous to the other nations which signed at our request," it declared.

The memorial expresses the opinion that the effect of the Pact of Paris in furthering world peace "will be largely nullified" if the nation which first proposed it expresses lack of confidence in its efficacy by increasing its own armament.

"We, therefore, urge our representatives in the Senate to vote against the cruiser bill and for the general pact for the renunciation of war."

Five "Pickwick"
Pages Fetch £7500

London (AP)—After strong bidding between representatives of Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach and Gabriel Wells, noted book collectors, at Sotheby's auction rooms, Dr. Rosenbach obtained five pages of the original manuscript of "Pickwick Papers" by Charles Dickens for £7500, or approximately \$37,500. The manuscript containing 132 lines, with the initials of meeting of Arabella Allen with Mr. Pickwick and Mr. Winkle in the garden.

Experts explain that nothing pleased Dickens more than to give away to his friends portions of his original manuscripts. That accounts for work like Pickwick being divided.

It is believed that about a twentieth part of the original manuscript is in existence.

The section sold was presented by Dickens to John Marvell Whitley of Halifax and was placed on sale at the instance of his grandson, G. Whitley of Old Felixstowe. The Whitley manuscript begins with the departure of the coach from the Bush Hotel, carrying Pickwick, Winkle and Sam Weller to Clifton Down and runs on to the scene where Arabella pleads with Pickwick.

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PROFITS PROVE BUSINESS PLAN OF BIG VOLUME

Cash Dividends Increase in
1926, Despite Narrower
Margins on Sales

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The high percentage of cash dividends paid out by manufacturing corporations in 1926 was made possible by greater volume of business and was not affected by the narrower profit margins on sales, according to an analysis of income returns just made public by the National Industrial Conference Board.

The board's report says that corporations in the United States, in the aggregate, paid out a greater proportion of their total receipts in cash dividends in 1926 than in 1925 or 1923, in spite of the fact that manufacturing companies were operating on perceptibly narrower profit margins on sales.

"Manufacturing corporations in the aggregate distributed 4.1 per cent of their gross income as cash dividends in 1926," the report continues, "which compares with 3.6 per cent in 1925 and 1923 and 3.5 per cent in 1924."

"But although both 1926 and 1925 were considered as banner years for industrial activity, less of the consumers' dollar went into manufacturing profit in 1926 than in 1925, and less in 1925 than in 1923."

The average rate of profit to sales decreased, in spite of the progressive increase of manufacturing operations in the three good years, 1923, 1925, and 1926, and the opportunity to achieve lower unit costs because of the greater production and a fairly stable or declining price level."

The report says that cash dividends paid in the various divisions of corporate business vary greatly, corporations engaged in trade in 1926 having paid, in aggregate, 1.3 per cent of total receipts, while companies engaged in banking, insurance and other divisions of finance paid 7.7 per cent. The mining and quarrying industry, which includes oil producing companies, paid relatively larger cash dividends, constituting 8.8 per cent of total receipts.

Corporate agriculture paid more than half of its dividend disbursements out of profits according to the report, although the aggregate cash dividends payments amounted to only 3.7 per cent of total receipts.

Average cash dividends in major manufacturing divisions in 1926 ranged from 2 per cent to 6.7 per cent of receipts, with the textile and lumber and wood products industries paying a portion of their dividends out of previously accumulated sur-

plus in the State House will be recommended in the biennial report of Charles O. Wells, commissioner of the Department of Labor and Industry, to be filed soon. Articles manufactured in Maine would be shown from the raw materials to the finished product.

BRITAIN TO TAKE SPECIAL MEASURES TO HELP MINERS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London—Stanley Baldwin, the Premier, announced in the House of Commons a number of additional measures for meeting the unprecedented distress in the mining areas. The chief is to strengthen the voluntary effort by the Government's adding pound for pound to private contributions to the Lord Mayor's fund for affording relief, thereby enabling this fund to provide additional nourishing food during the winter for any for whom the existing arrangements are inadequate.

The Government is also to furnish administrative assistance in this connection.

Another measure is to increase the financial assistance for transferring families to areas where work is available for men, also for providing occupation as training for those who, through long unemployment, have ceased to be acceptable in the labor market.

Asked whether the assistance to the Lord Mayor's Fund would extend to moneys raised by the Society of Friends, which has also been doing splendid relief work in the stricken areas, Mr. Baldwin said the best plan would be as far as possible to combine such efforts in the single undertaking to which the scheme applies.

RAILROAD HEAD DEFINES CUT IN LABOR CHANGES

D. O. Willard of B. & O. Tells

System Used to Reduce
Turnover One Half

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Daniel O. Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, appeared before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor today to explain the system used by the Baltimore & Ohio to cut the labor turnover from 20 per cent eight years ago to 10 per cent at the present time. This was in connection with the investigation being conducted by the committee on stabilization of labor conditions throughout the United States.

Three main steps must be taken to reduce labor turnover on the railroads, Mr. Willard said: the receptive attitude of the executives and their willingness to share the responsibility of providing work; careful planning of the year's work to avoid unnecessary highs and lows in the amount of work available at any one time, and the ability of the road to carry on an expansion rather than a contraction policy.

Outlining the history of the first step, Mr. Willard traced the change of the executives' attitude from the disinterest prevalent before the war to the realization during demobilization days that unemployment was uneconomic, wasteful and dangerous. In this view the doctrine preached by one of the members of the Interstate Commerce Commission that the railroads should turn their earnest attention to the stabilization of labor conditions began to have its effect.

The Association of Railroad Executives was formed. This unit collected information and acted as a clearing house for ideas and systems adopted and developed by the different roads.

It became apparent, according to Mr. Willard's testimony, that the roads would have to find their own solutions, particularly those involving the "lay-off" of men on the track main line, especially during the winter months. This problem was solved on his own road by the laying of rails in winter, a work thought to be too wasteful before it was actually tried. By careful planning of the year's work so as to keep a standard force busy the year round, and a small marginal force working part time, the labor turnover of the road has been cut down 50 per cent in the last eight years.

No railroad in this time has earned the amount allowed by law,

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Mr. Willard said in referring to the third step of the policy. Inasmuch as traffic is falling off instead of increasing, the roads must look to an increase in rates in order to make the profit they are entitled to, by law, he continued. When they can do this they can further increase stabilization of labor, not only in their own industries but in others, by planned purchasing and a carefully prepared work schedule. He briefly outlined how they could buy steel in slack markets, as well as lumber and coal, replace bridges, and other equipment when the cost for these commodities had fallen off, thus maintaining a higher market level and a great demand for labor during so-called dull seasons.

Mr. Willard concluded his testimony by sketching at the request of Senator Walsh the thift movement and employees' magazine, sponsored by the road, and the pension system of the B. & O. He was followed by O. S. Jackson, general superintendent of motive power of the Union Pacific, who submitted a report of the Union Pacific's answer to the labor problem.

The subjects on the program for discussion are those included in the research study sponsored by the Social Science Research Council, designed to construct a reasonably faithful picture of Negro life and the status of race relations as revealed in recent social studies and in official statistics. They include education, industry, and agriculture, recreation, and housing, law observance and citizenship.

Charles S. Johnson, Fisk University, chairman of the Research Committee, which has been working more than a year, outlined the plans of the conference at the opening meeting

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

ENGLAND HAS GOOD POSITION

Leads Australia in First Innings of Second Test Cricket Match

By WHEELER

SYDNEY.—After sixty-seven runs had been with five wickets still to fall in its first innings, England holds a commanding position in the second cricket test match of the present series against Australia here. The bid for a win of the third day's play Monday was off-set by the batting of W. R. Hammond, the young Gloucestershire professional whose total at the close was 201, not out. It is the fifth century ever hit in the history of Anglo-Australian cricket. If Hammond can add 87 runs tomorrow, he will pass R. E. Foster's record score for all test matches of 287.

Foster's big score was made for England in 1904, while the first Australia team, under W. L. Murdoch, made their record two years previously.

The only other men to reach the second hundred were S. E. Gregory and W. S. Ryder, both for Australia in 1893 and 1901 respectively, and now Hammond All three stopped at 201, Ryder being not out.

Hammond's display Monday was a model innings. Without a hit to safety to the spectators, he hit tirelessly to both sides of the wicket, and with equal accuracy at times and bawled furiously. The only blemish was a chance of caught and bowled he gave to Ryder, the Australian captain, when he had made 148.

English Batting Brilliant

Whatever hopes Australia had of working havoc with the New bowlers on a pitch rapidly dashed by the spinners, were quickly dashed by the brilliant way the English batsmen set about getting runs. Hammond, in particular, seemed to see the ball as big as a football and accordingly smote it all over the grounds. D. R. Jardine thus forcing the pace. D. R. Jardine had not only adopted similar measures and he proceeded to play himself carefully, resting content with singles. Runs were coming at the rate of one per minute all the same—a great change after the sedate bating of the first two days' play—and they did it.

Among the regional federation chairmen for the next year are: Middle Atlantic, Miss Martha Gellhorn, Bryn Mawr; New England and New York, A. C. Fisher, New York University.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL SCORES

Chicago 39, North Dakota 36. McAlester 23, St. Mary's (Winnipeg) 21. St. Viator 33, Northern Teachers 22. Michigan 34, Cornell 22. Illinois 44, Cornell 22. Illinois 22, Lombard 12. Notre Dame 15, Albion 8. Elmhurst 6, St. Mary Morris 24. Drake 12, Western 17. Purdue 33, Washington 21. Wisconsin 34, Pittsburgh 24. Carroll 33, Augsburg 28. Carroll 23, St. Mary's 24. Fordham 28, Gettysburg 19. Providence 28, Yale 27. West Point 30, Middlebury 22. Marquette 49, Western Maryland 27. Princeton 22, Ursinus 17. St. Thomas 43, Dartmouth 34. Georgetown 47, Lafayette 24. Cornell 28, Niagara 21. Williams 12, Clark 26. Springfield 27, Crescent A. C. 25. Vermont 28, McGraw 26. Connecticut 35, Cornell 32. Stevens 26, Brooklyn P. I. 25. Maine 35, Maine S. of C. 30. Moravian 35, St. Mary Morris 5. New Haven 22, Lawrence 20. Lehigh 60, Hahnemann 12. M. I. T. 44, Newport T. S. 10. Worcester P. I. 35, Whitinsville C. 23.

METROPOLITAN HOCKEY

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—The new interclub amateur hockey organization, still retaining the name of the Metropolitan Hockey League, and consisting of the Nicholas Club, with a number of St. Paul School (Concord, N. H.) players in the line-up, has been organized. The several Metcalf and Toronto players joined, Crescent Athletic Club and Jamaica High School team, winners of the Public School Athletic League for the last two years, are the latest to join. The two Bostonians, A. last Henden, succeeded. He had 74 runs to his credit when he got but only half under, slow ball from the veteran Jackie and afforded a call to Richardson at second position.

An interesting duel followed between the rival captains—Chapman and Ryder. The young Englishman hit fiercely at almost every ball and frequently found the boundary; but after the second interval, the Australian leader had some sympathy for his non-suspects with the ball by holding a catch from enormous height. It was a pleasant relief for the crowd to be able to cheer the Australian's feet. Chapman made 20.

After six hours and 20 minutes at the crease, Hammond reached his second hundred and shortly afterward stumped out down the Larwood, pinned in the batting order, since his great exploit in the last test match, had at this point 37 not out.

Fine Batting Continued

On resumption of play they continued one of the brightest batting exhibitions seen. Sydney in its turn, again overcame Australia's first-inning total of 253 and finally passed it amid tumultuous cheering. Ryder changed the bowlers about frequently, but at times seemed to have the two Bostonians. A. last Henden succeeded. He had 74 runs to his credit when he got but only half under, slow ball from the veteran Jackie and afforded a call to Richardson at second position.

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CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

Goals—
W. T. L. For Agt Pts
Detroit 9 1 2 34 15 19
Kitchener 7 0 2 41 29 14
Niagara Falls 6 0 6 26 25 12
London 5 0 6 20 34 10
Winnipeg 5 0 4 21 23 10
Montreal 4 2 2 25 26 20
Hamilton 2 1 6 23 20 5
Buffalo 1 2 6 14 20 4

RESULT SUNDAY
Buffalo, N. 0, Detroit 0 (overtime).
RESULT SATURDAY
Buffalo, 2, Toronto 2 (overtime).

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Mich.—Buffalo played to a scoreless draw with the Detroit Olympics in a Canadian Professional Hockey League game here Sunday night before a crowd of 5,000 fans. The goaltending of Norfolk for Buffalo and Stuart for Detroit featured.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PORT ERIE, Ont.—Toronto and Buffalo played a 2-2-2 overtime tie here Saturday night in a Canadian Professional Hockey League game with the locals scoring goals with only 20 seconds to play in the third period. The visitors scored in the first period and after the locals had tied for the first time early in the third they again went ahead. Rice scored both goals for Toronto.

COLLEGE SWIMMING RESULTS
Yale 45, Alumni 17, Brown 4, Worcester P. I. 27.

WHITE STAR LINE

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BOSTON—LIVERPOOL

Weekly Sailings:

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via Cherbourg

NEW YORK—LIVERPOOL

Free forwarding from New York to Boston for 2nd and 3rd class, Third Cabin, and 3rd Cabin Passengers. Full particulars apply.

WHITE STAR LINE

Boston
New York
etc.
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Southampton,
etc.

or Agencies
everywhere.

UNIFORM ATHLETIC CODE FOR COLLEGES

Proposal Made by National Student Federation

COLUMBIA, Mo. (AP)—A uniform athletic code for all American colleges and universities would be formulated under terms of a resolution adopted here Saturday at the fourth annual meeting of the National Student Federation of America.

A discussion, led by M. A. Cheek, former Harvard varsity football captain, recommended the code be drafted as a national code of conduct for athletic directors, coaches and athletes and non-subscribing colleges would be boycotted in athletics by the ones governed by its terms.

The code would deal with standards of amateurism and professionalism, eligibility, rules of conduct with participation in professional sports such as summer baseball, by college athletes.

Cheek pointed to the disparity in eligibility rules and stated that a man could be an amateur in one conference and a professional in another.

Ursuline, N. V., president of the federation, said the code would be named to arrange details of the proposed code drafting convention.

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Miss Martha Bieleh of New York, a student of Wellesley College, was re-elected vice-president, and Max J. Chapman of Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, was elected treasurer.

The 1929 congress will be held at Stanford University in California.

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RADIO

Columbia to Have World's Largest Radiocast Network

Gala Program Planned for Opening of Great Nation-Wide Chain Jan. 8

NEW YORK—The largest regular chain of radiocasting stations in radio history will be operating under the banner of the Columbia Broadcasting System beginning on Tuesday, Jan. 8, according to an announcement made today by William S. Paley, the president of the United Independent Broadcasters, operating the Columbia network. Twenty-two stations, arranged in four groups covering the South, Southwest, Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast districts, and three supplementary stations, will be added to the present Columbia Broadcasting System, which 27 stations will in 20 population centers of the Atlantic seaboard, New England, the middle West and northern areas are already affiliated. The growth of the Columbia Broadcasting System in the first year of its existence has been another of those remarkable things so common in the radio industry. Inaugurated in September last year, only 16 stations carried the program of the new chain for a limited period of 10 hours a week. In the limited space of 15 months, the number of stations affiliated with the Columbia has been doubled, the amount of time devoted to their programs weekly has been more than doubled, they now radiocast for 21½ hours weekly, with an announcement of expansion in this direction expected merrily.

Demand Caused Growth

This growth although rapid, has been a perfectly natural one, being stimulated solely by the popular demand for programs of this network as expressed in the form of numerous applications to associate with the chain received from independent stations and also requests from stations already affiliated for more periods of entertainment sponsored by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

The basic network of the Columbia Broadcasting System covers practically the same area contained in the system now. It was originally founded, with few additions, included in this coverage are the great metropolitan areas of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago, the manufacturing centers of the East, the steel districts of Pittsburgh, Youngstown and Gary; the automobile producing centers of Michigan and Indiana, and the rich farms of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas. In the area of the basic network alone reside 60,000,000 persons, and a potential radio audience of 27,500,000.

The first of the three new southern groups to be added to the basic group on Jan. 8 comes from stations in Birmingham and Norfolk and Asheville, practically a new field for network radiocasting. The population covered by these three stations exceeds 5,000,000 in the states of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky and a part of West Virginia.

Second Southern Group

The second Southern group will carry Columbia Broadcasting System programs further into the South with strong transmitter outlets in the cities of Nashville, Chattanooga, Birmingham and Memphis. To date, this particular section of the country has never enjoyed, except on rare occasions, the advantages of network programs. Over seven million persons will be served when the Columbia Broadcasting System entertainment comes in as a real and lasting New Year's gift.

The third of the Southern groups might well be called the Southwest group as the states of Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas are to be represented with powerful stations in Hot Springs, Oklahoma City, Wichita, Dallas, Fort Worth and San Antonio. While this area has been served spasmodically on special events of national importance by other networks, the entry of the Columbia Broadcasting System into this area will mark the inauguration of a nightly chain service there, where almost seven million persons are

waiting to be entertained with the finest talent available in the land.

The fourth group, that of the Far West and Pacific Coast, is not a total stranger to the Columbia network. The stations in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle and Spokane have been linked with the New York key station for an hour every Sunday night for the last three months. Denver and Salt Lake City, however, the remaining stations in the Far West group will be joined in on Columbia programs for the first time.

In the Far West area, there is a potential audience of about 7,000,000 who, with the inauguration of the Columbia service will be receiving eastern programs regularly for the first time since the radiocasting art was conceived less than a decade ago.

The inaugural program with which the Columbia Broadcasting System will enter virgin territory is receiving the individual attention of the program department and artist booking agencies all over the country and as to wealth of talent and artistic presentation promises to bring another record into this already brilliant evening. Details of the famous stars and musical selections to be heard at this time will be announced within the next week, according to the statement issued by William S. Paley. It is evident that a program of the magnitude which the Jan. 8 radiocast will attain cannot be produced instantaneously and the program department of the Columbia Broadcasting System desires to have all arrangements complete prior to making any announcements.

Radio Program Notes

GRADES five and six will be dressed in the first half, and students of high school and college in the second half of the RCA Educational Hour, which will be radiocast under the direction of Walter Danrosch through the NBC System, Friday morning, Dec. 21, at 11, eastern standard time, or 10, central standard time. The lecture concert for the younger children is entitled "Oboe, English Horn and Bassoon," and "Flute and Clarinet," for the older students.

The program:

First Half, "Oboe, English Horn and Bassoon." Allegretto, Grazioso from "Symphony No. 2"..... Brahms. Excerpt from Overture to "Salomé"..... Korsakoff.

Second Half, "Flute and Clarinet." Under the Linden Trees, from "Scenes of Childhood"..... Massenei. Minuet from "La Sylphide"..... Sibelius. Hungarian Rhapsody No. 1..... Liszt.

Once again the walls of Pennsylvania's largest penitentiary in Philadelphia will be pierced by radio, for on Friday evening, Dec. 21, at 9 o'clock, Station WIP, Gimbel Brothers in Philadelphia, will radiocast the annual Christmas program given by the inmates.

A band of 60 pieces, glee club of 40 voices and individual musical groups have been rehearsing and practicing for the great event that comes once a year in the lives of these men.

It is interesting to note that here are found men of the highest artistic ability—voices of rare beauty—fingers that are fashioned for the blending of beautiful harmonies and inherent with artistry that would do credit to the great musicians of today.

These concerts are as eagerly looked forward to by those outside the walls as by the inmates.

"The Hallelujah Chorus" from Handel's "Messiah" will open the program by the Sixteen Singers, which will be radiocast through the NBC on a coast-to-coast network, Friday evening, Dec. 21, at 9:30, eastern standard time, 8:30 central standard time, and 6:30 Pacific time. "Little Stranger," a carol by Smart; "I Hear a Thrush at Eve" by Cadman; "Offenbach's 'Beautiful Night' and 'Blow, Blow, Blow the Winter Wind'" make up an interesting vocal group. Ponce's "Estrellita" is featured as one of the orchestra selections.

This program will be heard through WJZ, WBAL, KOA, KDKA, WREN, WBT, KGO, KGW, KOMO and WML.

A program of gay Christmas numbers will be sung and played by the jolly Spearmen during the Wrigley Review which will be radiocast through a coast-to-coast NBC System, Friday evening, Dec. 21, at 9, eastern standard time, 8, central standard time, and 6, Pacific time. The program:

Dance of the Clowns, from "The Christmas Tree"..... Rebikov. Orchestra. Hurrah for St. Nick..... White. Dohart Trio.

"Romeo and Juliet," an opera in five acts by Charles Gounod, will be the next offering of the United Opera Company in their program on Friday evening, Dec. 21, at 10, eastern standard time, through stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

These stations are WOR, WCAU, WNAC, WFAA, WJAS, WADC, WKRC, WGHP, WMAQ, WOVO, KMOX, KMOI, KOIL, WLBB, WMAL and WCCO.

Featuring María de la Vara, prominent Spanish soprano, accompanied by Los Caballeros Orchestra, KFL Los Angeles, will present another of a series of Spanish Hour programs on Friday, Dec. 21, from 7 to 8 p.m. The program, which will originate in KFL's studio, will be radiocast over the NBC to KGO.

Senorita de la Vara's first appearance before a microphone came during an audition at KFL when Robert Hurd, program manager, heard her voice and immediately put her on the Spanish Hour programs. Since her first appearance which was but a few weeks ago, Senorita de la Vara has received hundreds of telegrams, letters, and phone calls from admirers.

The program:

Opening Fantasia—La Madre del Corazón—La Mamá (Tango). Jota—Canción—Canción—Granadina—Bolero—Canción—Delibes—Lu Lou me (Tango Argentine). Bells of Mexico—Valse Espagnole. Mardigra—Canción—Huerta—Aurora—Méjico—Canción—Ladron (You stole my heart). Suite of Early California Songs—Finale—(Tango)..... La Rosita.

NEEDS FOR ARCTIC FLIERS

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Coolidge has recommended that \$5780 be provided for gold medals to Lincoln Ellsworth, the American, the late Roald Amundsen, the Norwegian, and Gen. Umberto Nobile, the Italian, arctic explorers, who traveled the polar regions in the dirigible Norge in 1926.

AMERTRAN FILTER CHOKES

AMERICAN TRANSFORMER CO. 172 E. Emmet St., Newark, N.J.

AMERTRAN

ARMY HAS NEW SHORT WAVE TRANSMITTER

Shielded Grid 500-Watt Tubes Used in Fine New Design

In a small red brick building in an obscure location on the military reservation of Fort Myer, Va., four men have been working like beavers for the past 10 days to install a new and expensive 1 KW ultra modern high frequency outfit for the United States Signal Corps. It is designed to operate on a band of from 18 to 50 meters, and is crystal controlled and with it the army hopes to be able to transmit with various strategic points at considerable distances from Washington, including Hawaii and Panama, according to Capt. Frank E. Stoner, head of the war message center.

It is especially interesting to note that this outfit is one of three that were ordered for the signal corps by the communications division of the United States coast guard, who are now in the enviable position of leading the world in the development of short-wave radio installations for ship and shore use. Each of this outfit is designed to live up to the specifications of the Signal Corps, to the life saving service as the "79" lies an interesting story of an undeviating search for a rugged and efficient receiver that would operate all the way from 12 to 200 meters.

Radio Operator's Dream

The specifications outlined by Lieut. R. M. Mauerman, in charge of the development of the coast guard, read like the radio operator's dream, as the General Electric Company was informed that they were to construct a set that should have the maximum efficiency at or around 121 meters; antenna with certain characteristics of resistance and inductance, with natural wavelength. The officials also wanted a receiver that should have good amplification, good selectivity, and a minimum of static . . . and with these few details in hand, the company picked out an expert who spent the better part of a year working on this simple little problem.

The report is based on a questionnaire to which 63 per cent of the Yale faculty replied.

Professors Henderson and Davie took as a standard for the economic level for a professor after 25 years of service "The amount of money necessary to maintain a comfortable 10-room house which he owns free of mortgage, to keep one servant and pay for some occasional service, and to provide an education for his children in preparatory school, college and professional school on an equality with that obtained by the general run of students in this university. Life at this level now costs about \$15,000 or \$16,000 a year."

Full professors receive between \$5000 and \$8000 a year, associate professors from \$4000 to \$5000 and assistants \$3000 to \$4000.

Governments Go Shopping

In this connection it is interesting to note that various governments go shopping around the world for their radio improvements, much as a housewife might thrifly sample the wares of a neighboring city. Such installations are then taken home, and in the case of successful operation, cheaper sets are sometimes made up as copies, by home talent.

The news of this "77" and the later development known as the "79" is due to the inquiring ears of the army and navy and experts, who soon appropriated the value of the outfit by ordering some 11 and 20 installations, respectively, to be made up as promptly as possible.

The installation at Fort Myer is therefore of special interest, as it, together with the two others on that same order, which are to be placed at Fort Mason, Calif., and at Seattle, Wash., are similar to the model "T9," which will be placed on the new coast guard cutter, Ponchartrain, as soon as it is ready for service.

Each transmitter costs around \$6500, but will amount to considerably more in the case of the army installation as the latter is to include a 10-kw. amplifier made by the General Electric Company, and according to Chief Radio Electrician W. W. Reynolds of the United States Coast Guard Communication Division, will give a 10-kw. output of high frequency with a very high degree of frequency stability.

"The crystal in this '79' set," he explained to this writer, "is mounted in a sort of oven where the temperature is kept constant and maintained so by a thermostatic control. This box is in a way something like an ice chest, as it has insulated material in it, and is easier to control than the water cooling type.

The frequency of the crystal itself is then doubled in the first intermediate stage, and made double again in the second intermediate power amplifier stage. This energy is fed into two 500-watt shielded grids.

Now the signal corps installation at Fort Myer gets a step further as the signal from the whole set will be fed into a 10-kw. amplifier, coupled to the antenna. It can be seen from this that the stability is going to be high, due to the fact that it will not be necessary to overload the tubes in any of the stages. Moreover, the coupling between all the stages will be loose, making for frequency stability.

According to Mr. Reynolds, there are also several kinds of valuable relays that have been incorporated into this army transmitter. For instance:

OPENING FANTASIA—LA MADRE DEL CORAZÓN—LA MAMÁ (TANGO).

JOYA—CANCIÓN—CANCIÓN—GRANADINA—BOLERO—CANCIÓN—DELIBES—

LU LOU ME (TANGO ARGENTINE).

BELLS OF MEXICO—VALSE ESPAÑOLE.

MARDIGRA—CANCIÓN—HUERTA—

AURORA—MÉJICO—CANCIÓN—

LADRON (YOU STOLE MY HEART).

SUITE OF EARLY CALIFORNIA SONGS—FINALE—(TANGO)..... LA ROSITA.

OPENING FANTASIA—LA MADRE DEL CORAZÓN—LA MAMÁ (TANGO).

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THE HOME FORUM

Winter Reading

ON VERY dull November days when the solace of blue skies is withdrawn from us; when on the town's edges deserted gardens are carpeted with pale and sodden leaves; when the bare trees, a little blackened by smoke and fog, seem to dream pensively of their sweet green mantles gone, their lights and shades and singing birds; when night falls early; we return from an afternoon walk in the open country to see the last wheelings of the starlings about the elm tree tops to hear from the pool the splash of the last belated waterhen who seeks her nest amongst the sedge and tangled rushes. Presently we are aware that we have even lost the distant companionship of the plowman on the hillside, who on the departure of "what marks" light the heavy sky afforded, unhooked his patient team and left his plow at the end of a long furrow, disappears into the dim gloom no doubt to think of the moment when his horses will be fed and stabled and he himself free to cross the threshold of the great flagged kitchen of the farmhouse across the spinney.

Then, maybe reminding ourselves as we walk the last mile that "the soul cares little for seasons and will make its own month out of many," we press on; reach home, and pass happily in to our own fireside and the silent but blessed companionship of books. "What books?" the curious may ask, for book-lovers are ever anxious to discover exactly what their friends read. Well, first and foremost joyful books, books that give a sense of order and beauty and a spiritual value to life.

There are many people who will read a play, or poem, or novel with the intention of finding out if possible some of the secrets of its construction. But these read as craftsmen and the joy they obtain from their scrutiny and analysis is a joy very much like that experienced by the child who has been given a beautiful musical box which he cannot quite understand and who must, after awhile, try to coax off the gay covering that conceals the wonder of his treasure in order to examine the interior mechanism whence the music flows. The only difference being that the child's procedure in bringing to view a pegged and voiceless barrel of mournful lead is apt to end the music forever, while the true lover of poetry will find his investigations lead almost wholly to enhanced appreciation and delight. And this though the greatest poetry can never be explained, having to be felt rather than analyzed.

If we read Keats, or Blake, or Shelley, how the sun shines and the flowers spring up before our eyes, how the dissonances of existence are changed to golden harmonies. Indeed, an insignificant field seen through the medium of the poetic imagination is often far more rich and lovely than the fairest landscape who having eyes see not. It is possible to sigh a little over this phase of things, for inevitably, one remembers that we all might be poets and priests unto God if we but knew ourselves and the world aright and had patience and grace to climb higher; the poets are always calling to us to do so. This is what Blake meant, I think, when he wrote,

"Earth, O Earth return:
Arise from out the dewy grass
Night is worn
And the morn
Rises from the slumberous mass.
Turn away no more,
Why will thou turn away?
The starry floor
The wat'ry shore,
Is giv'n thee, till the break of day."

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR
Founded 1898 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily, except Sundays
and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN
SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY,
107 Falmouth Street, Boston,
Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

If the return of manuscripts is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, and the Christian Science Board does not itself representable for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$10.00. Three months, \$3.33. Six months, \$6.66. Seven months, \$7.50. Single copies, 5 cents.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on the Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor in any number may news stand where it is on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows: Domestic and Foreign

14 pages 2 cents
15 to 22 pages 3 cents
23 to 30 pages 4 cents
31 to 40 pages 5 cents

Remailing to Canada and Mexico, 1 cent for each 2 or 3 pages.

NEWS OFFICES

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BOSTON: 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

CHICAGO: Room 1003, 322 South Michigan Ave., Chicago.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA: 628 Market St., San Francisco.

SOCIAL BUILDING: Los Angeles, 437 Van Nuys Building.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Wee Tales of Peace Heroes

Jenny Lind, the Swedish Nightingale

There have been great soldiers, men and women who have fought and conquered and given their all for their faith and their country. The world acknowledges and honors them as heroes, Heroes of War.

In the realm of heroism are others who have conquered, not by the force of might or arms, but by faith, courage, and perseverance; men and women whose lives have been one long struggle against overwhelming odds to carry out their purposes of good for their fellow man; men and women so steadfast and true that this world is far better because of their sacrifices. These are the Heroes of Peace.

By ETHEL CLERE CHAMBERLIN

LITTLE three-year-old Jenny Lind must have her voice trained for the part at her grandmother's feet. And she wrote a note to the manager of the theater, the Royal Theater, and asked Fru Lind to take Jenny to Herr (Mr.) Croelius and let her sing to him. But Fru Lind did not wish her little one to go on the stage and she said so.

"Then at least," said Mlle. Lundberg, "let her learn to sing properly."

At last Fru Lind consented to take the letter of introduction and she and Jenny started for the Opera House. But at the broad steps leading up to the great man's office, Fru Lind was overcome with doubts again. She did not care to have Jenny go onto the stage.

"I do not think I shall take you in," she said to Jenny.

"But Mother, I do want to learn to sing. I want to learn more and more," and Jenny began to pull her mother along by the hand.

Finally Fru Lind was persuaded to go and see the singing master and hear what he had to say about Jenny's voice.

Then Jenny and her mother entered the room where the great man sat.

"Sing to me, child," he said when he had read the letter and looked at the little girl.

Then she sang. It was a song from an opera which was very popular then. As she sang and her sweet voice filled the room with melody the great man covered his face with his hands and when he finally looked up at the end of the song, Fru Lind saw that his eyes were wet, he had been so moved.

"We must take her to Count Puke, the head of the Royal Theater!" exclaimed Herr Croelius. "He must hear this treasure of a voice."

But when they reached the office of Count and he had heard Herr Croelius tell about the child's voice, he was not interested, for he thought that Jenny was very plain looking and he did not imagine that she had much of a voice.

But Jenny's grandmother had no intention of saying anything sharp to the child. She simply wished to know who had struck the notes on the instrument.

Still the fair-haired child stood as still as a little mouse, waiting, while her grandmother put aside her knitting and came to see for herself.

At last she peeked under the piano-forte.

"Why, child," she cried, "was it you who played just now?"

"Yes, Grandmother," answered the child and hid her face on her grandmother's comforting shoulder.

But grandmother was anything but displeased. She knew almost instantly that Jenny would be a musician and she could hardly wait for Fru Lind to come home.

Grandmother's Prophecy

"Mark my words," she said when she had finished telling the child's mother what had happened and the child had struck the notes again with her dimpled finger, "mark what I say, that child will bring you help when she is older."

Fru Lind was very much pleased and smiled as she watched the little child playing.

"Do need help," she said to herself. "No one knows that better than I." For Fru Lind's husband was not very energetic, nor ambitious. He was contented to let his wife keep a school, and, although he was not unkind, he was too lazy to help her. And at last the school had to be given up.

Then Fru Lind began to wonder what she should do about Jenny, for as she had accepted a position as governess to some children. Just about at this time when everything seemed to be so hard for Fru Lind, she saw an advertisement in the paper. The steward or guardian of the Widows' Home and his wife were a very lonely couple and they wished to have some little child come to live with them, in their lodge at the gate, which was a very comfortable home. Fru Lind was very much pleased and so was Jenny when she was told that she was going to live with this kind couple where she could see her grandmother every day.

The steward and his wife loved Jenny at once. She was such a happy little child, loving the flowers and birds, and singing with every step she took, and with every jump she made. One day the steward brought her a little kitten. It was tiny and soft and purr, when Jenny stroked her gray fur. From that time on, Jenny and the kitten were inseparable.

It was a warm spring afternoon. Soft breezes blew through the open window as Jenny tied a new blue ribbon around the pussy's neck and placing her on the window sill began to sing. At first her voice was low and soft, but gradually as she sang to her kitten the melody began to rise, higher and higher, and still sweeter, like the song of a bird.

Each day Jenny sat in the window with her cat and sang, while the passers-by on that busy street listened and wondered at the sweet voice.

And so it happened that the maid of Mlle. Lundberg, a dancer at the Royal Opera House, heard the child singing and she stopped to listen. She stood just out of the child's sight, while the voice soared on.

"I have heard the most beautiful singer!" she exclaimed as she entered Mlle. Lundberg's room.

When she told her mistress, she found the child was very eager to hear the little child sing. After a few days the maid found out who Jenny's mother was and asked her to bring the tiny singer to Mlle. Lundberg so that she could hear Jenny sing.

When Jenny began to sing so simply a little Swedish melody the dancer was very much moved and tears came to her eyes.

"Ah," she said, when the song was over, "the child is a genius!" You

PUSSY BLOSSOMS

There used to be a dull house here, with such a grey old face, For not a single flower grew near to brighten up the place. We felt so sorry for that house — it looked so glum and chill — And always used to hurry on each time we passed — until We chanced to see upon the post — all purry, sleek, and fat, And glowing like a marigold — a gorgeous Ginger Cat! We can't be sorry any more, or think it sad and grim, For wouldn't any house be proud of lovely flowers like him?



I wish all boarding-houses, all apartments, shops, and flats Would follow this example and grow little Ginger Cats!

About One Corn-Husking Night

By MYRTA LITTLE DAVIES

When twilight comes a-creeping And bed-time's on the way, My father tells me jolly tales Of once upon a day.

Once upon a day my brother Jim, and my father and grandfather and Uncle Fred and we were all a-creeping out in the big gray barn. It was the early edge of evening, and lighted lanterns hung from the rafters and from two iron arms father had put up to hold lights when there was extra work that had to be done evenings — threshing beans, sorting potatoes, picking over apples, or husking corn, as we were this night.

Then commenced more hard work and study. From early in the morning until late afternoon she could be hearing practicing her scales and breathing exercises. So for months she studied with Manuel Garcia and learned all that any master could teach her. She was a finished artist and only by hard labor and self-denial had she become so. Her voice had improved greatly and was richer and had more volume.

And so she went back to Stockholm, where she was received with open arms by the people, who had not forgotten her. When she was asked to sing in Copenhagen she was rather anxious at first, for as she had always sung in Sweden and knew that they loved and understood her, she was a little doubtful whether she would be as well received in Denmark.

At the Theater School

So, from that time on, Jenny began to study earnest. The theater school stood in the heart of Stockholm, near the North Bridge. Its large rooms were airy and pleasant and overlooked the wide waters of the North Stream. The girls who were studying in the school did not live there but were boarded out with different good families who were paid by the Swedish Government so that from the time that Jenny entered the school her mother did not have to pay for any of her schooling nor for her room and board. In fact, the Government paid Fru Lind to take care of Jenny, for she was now attached to the Royal Theater.

Up to this time Jenny had a few lessons in playing on the piano from her mother, who was a teacher of music, also, but she had only sung nature had taught her to do. So began her studies in earnest.

Before she left Copenhagen she gave a performance for the benefit of unfortunate little children, and when she saw how much money had been taken in, she knew that the little children needed help. So began her long career of charity.

"Isn't it beautiful that I can sing so," she said simply.

When she sang in Germany and Scandinavia she was received just as enthusiastically and flowers were strewn along her path as though she were a royal personage. Vienna begged and begged her to stay with them.

The English people were as enchanted as the people of other lands and they did all in their power to make her happy with them. She gave huge concerts for charity and could never be thankful enough for the great gift which God had bestowed on her, for it was able to help so many unfortunate people.

Then in America, she had, perhaps, the greatest of all her triumphs. When the ship bearing her from England to New York sailed into the harbor, thousands and thousands awaited her.

She sang at Castle Garden on the Battery in New York in the same building which is now the Aquarium, and her first ticket sold for \$6.40.

Her success was wonderful, and the money taken in amounted to enormous sums, most of which she gave to charity, for that was her greatest delight.

It was while she was in America that she married a musician, Otto Goldschmidt, whom she had known and liked for some time. For 25 years after her American tour Jenny sang in the great cities of Europe as a concert artist and was beloved and idolized by all. Her life was very happy, for she lived to give joy to others.

Finally, however, the master said that she must go away and not use her voice for several months. If she

had tried to hold to please in the Royal Theater where they had given her very hard parts, that she had overworked her voice.

"Ah, Mademoiselle," said Manuel Garcia, when she broke down, "you have scarcely any voice left. It would be a waste of time and money to teach you."

Jenny was quite overcome. She had tried to hold to please in the Royal Theater where they had given her very hard parts, that she had overworked her voice.

Finally, however, the master said that she must go away and not use her voice for several months. If she

had tried to hold to please in the Royal Theater where they had given her very hard parts, that she had overworked her voice.

"Save some of the best ears

In the midst came Grandfather's one blast. Homely sounding. Nobody could feel lost if he remembered Grandfather standing there at the turn in the lane with the clear old horn, and the lantern light making the way bright.

"I don't believe those boys are wandering round lost," said Jim suddenly. "I think it got dark before they found the cows and they've found a nice, comfortable place to stay in."

"So do I, Jim."

Jim clutched my arm. "I don't believe they're cold, either — I think — I know where they are," said Jim. He held the lantern close to my face. We looked in each other's eyes. "You know the hillside to the west that years and years ago was an apple orchard, where father took us once?"

"Yes," said I eagerly, "and there was a little, tiny —"

Jim didn't let me finish. Over the stones and through the bushes we plowed, stumbling, falling, me carrying, we were so sure of what we would find in the old apple orchard that we had turned in into a pine and spruce sheltered space, very dark that night, very still, very frosty and very thrilling. It wasn't far, but it

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Art News and Comment

The Layman at an Exhibition

MANY a layman goes to an art exhibition as a duty. He thinks, when an important show is in progress at a museum, that it is necessary to see it to be well informed, so he seriously takes himself there to learn what he can instead of considering the visit as a source of an hour's pleasure and refreshment. He desires to come away knowing exactly what art is, so that he may discuss it intelligently. He wishes to pigeon-hole his opinion as he does his judgment of automobiling.

Art is an illusive thing and one cannot put his finger on it, especially during the period of change in methods in which we are now. How can the layman judge accurately when the artists do not agree and often are inconsistent with their avowed convictions?

In a recent show which was most important, the jury was composed of five men, four of whom would be considered conservative while the fifth was not pronouncedly modern. These men awarded the largest prizes as well as the majority of them to radical modernists. It would appear that they were right in this conviction, not satisfied with their own methods. The aim of the old school is beauty, charm, realism; the new, vigor, composition, and emotional qualities. The fusion of the two will again produce an art with a standard while at present there is none. Critics and artists agree on this although the extremist radicals are apt to admit only their own school.

The gallery visitor in his earnest wish to judge accurately cuts criticisms from newspapers and art magazines and thus equipped goes painstakingly to each mentioned picture, reads all about it and then passes to the next one. Or else he follows a gallery tour. If the critic or gallery conductor leads toward figure painting, he will naturally stress that; if landscape, he will neglect the portraits. If he is conservative he will impose his personal opinion and if modern will ignore on those which most interest him. Therefore, it is impossible to follow any one critic unless he is extraordinarily broad. Also the layman is not likely to consider that it is unethical for a conductor in public exhibitions to condemn the pic-

In New York Galleries

By RALPH FLINT

WHAT English painters are doing in the modern mode is indicated in the exhibition of the London Artists' Association at the Satterley Galleries. A note of restraint is to be felt in even the most experimental canvases selected for American edification, as the post-impressionism of Paris has never taken very deep root in cross-channel soil.

Even the large, jazzy, stylized compositions of William Roberts seem cool and calculated beside the French or American variations of the same sort of thing, although they are nicely fitted together and enjoy the benefits of an even technique. Paul Nash's panoramic "Dymchurch," with its hedges and ditches streaking into space as if suddenly glimpsed from an airplane,

and his softer "St. Pancras Lillies" are of a pleasantly original nature, and Duncan Grant's monochromatic "Bull Fight" is achieved with a strong, sure touch.

Roger Fry, prominent among the leading British modernists, is chiefly represented by a brownish study of palms, wrought with a greater devotion to close textures and color than would be expected from one with radical views on painting. Vanessa Bell, R. V. Pitchforth, Edward Wolfe, Bernard Adeney, Keith Baynes, Raymond Coxon, Frederick Porter and Douglas Davidson are the other members of this adventurous dozen of British painters.

At the Jacobs Seligman galleries is a loan exhibition of 15 paintings by eighteenth century masters. Among them is Gainsborough's "Duchess of Devonshire," now in the Satterley collection. The lovely duchess is well represented in a current exhibition at the Brooklyn Museum. A memorial exhibition of paintings, pastels and etchings by Warren Davis is a December event at the Harlow, McDonald Galleries.

Flower Study and Still Life

Flower and Still Life Painting, by T. W. Earp, London. The Studio, Ltd. Wraps, 7s. 6d. Cloth, 10s. 6d.

CONCISELY written, well-informed book on still-life painting has long been overdue. We have seen a renaissance of the art in our own time, for not since the Flemish and Dutch seventeenth century masters brought the depiction of flowers, fruit and game to the luscious perfection we see in the canvases of the various De Heems and Van Huysum, of Snyder, Jordaens, Weenix, Heda, Kalf and their imitators, has there been such a vogue for the mode as there is at present. A most interesting account of the subject is given by Mr. T. W. Earp in "Flower and Still Life Painting," where its history, from its earliest appearance in the form of Greek and Roman mosaic decoration, to its latest development as "abstract" compositions is set forth in an agreeably written essay.

The historical aspect makes fascinating reading. Still life made its first appearance in Italy when Caravaggio painted "Il Pesciaiolo," a study of fish, for the earlier artists of the Renaissance subordinated all decorative detail to the main theme of their pictures. The time of composition demanded an obvious subjective interest, such as a religious legend or a religious theme could supply, and it was its subsidiary detail only that still-life painting then existed at all.

In Botticelli's "Birth of Venus," the flowery foreground asserts itself as engagingly as though the master felt it to be well worth painting for its own sake, yet such a departure from the common custom was not intended nor attempted. Crivelli introduced canopies of flowers and fruit into nearly every "Madonna and Child" he produced, and incorporated them so cunningly into the composition that they form an integral part of his design, but that was the end of his experimenting in this line.

It was the Dutch and Flemish artists of a later century who realized the possibilities of the mode. The Flemish began it—or, rather, the elder Brueghel did, with the importance he gave to the flowery garlands with which he surrounded his figures. And if he can be called the father of it, then in the Low Countries Bosschaert and Snyders might be dubbed its foster parents. It was Jordans, however, who enlarged the

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'Marigold'

LAST 2 WEEKS

ing the pictures. They had several times passed a lovely vibrant canvas of a spring landscape, without noticing it. It hung between an overpowering canvas of a girl in a voluminous pink frock and a ponderous canvas done in dull ochres and blacks. The value of the landscape was completely lost until the artists cupped their hands about their eyes, thus shutting out the surroundings. Then all the beauty, all the skill in canvas was easily appreciated.

Pictures need space, a harmonious background and the right lighting. Of the latter, the dealer is so well aware that he usually shows his pictures under an artificial light which, being diffused, is becoming and steady. After all, we need our pictures more at night than in the day when they are seen pictures through our windows.

Another thing that harms good pictures is the distance from which they should be seen. A large canvas in a small crowded gallery is always a disastrous combination. Pictures suitable for homes should be seen some 10 or 15 feet away, while others need much distance and should be looked at across a large gallery. Also isolation enhances any picture.

To really appreciate pictures one must view them intelligently, but this does not mean that the gallery hours need be laborious or without pleasure.

IRMA RENÉ KOEN.

IN THE BOTKE STUDIO, LOS ANGELES



CORNELIS BOTKE AND JESSIE ARMS BOTKE.

exhibition of oil paintings by Hamilton Hamilton brought forward the long acknowledged merit of this American landscapist, while the work of Charles Caryl Coleman is well represented in a current exhibition at the Brooklyn Museum. A memorial exhibition of paintings, pastels and etchings by Warren Davis is a December event at the Harlow, McDonald Galleries.

LIVIA KADAR Exhibits Etchings and Drawings

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Under the patronage of the Hungarian Minister and the Countess Szczepany, an exhibition of etchings and drawings by Livia Kadar is being held at the Chicago Art Institute.

Madame Kadar's work has been acclaimed in Europe and illustrations of it are to be found in the British Museum, the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris; the Victoria and Albert Museum, London; and the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

Introducing Madame Kadar has put her own personality, her experiences and growth. All of her pictures are highly decorative but those of her later production are symbolic.

As time passed, the economic problems became more serious and the young artist found it necessary to develop an immediate earning capacity. It was an important move for her in that she went to work for a well-known interior decorator, painting panels for over mantel pieces. Her work attracted the attention of Albert Herter, founder of the famous Herter Looms in New York.

Jessie Arms was associated happily with this firm for several years, designing cartoons for the Herter tapestry looms. Mrs. Botke also worked on a number of murals for New York residences and several public buildings.

With her mother, she went to Santa Barbara to decorate the El Mirasol Hotel. Next she assisted Herter in painting the large murals in the dining room of the St. Francis Hotel in San Francisco.

On her return to Chicago the first meeting with Jessie Arms and Cornelis Botke took place. These two, with identical interests and ambitions, were immediately attracted to each other. An engagement followed, and one year later they were married in New York City.

They returned to Chicago, opening a studio of their own. The two Botkes made an interesting agreement. Botke had been doing architectural drawings and had been lured away to the art of landscape painting in spare moments. He was to keep on with his commercial art while Jessie Botke was to start out on her real life work.

If she should succeed, then he would start out to free lance. It was during this period that Mrs. Botke became widely known for her decorative paintings of birds. Her work was shown to a most appreciative audience in Chicago; with surprising rapidity the value of the Botke bird panels was recognized. With this incentive, Mr. Botke now decided definitely to give up his commercial art work and develop his technique in landscape painting.

At a recent exhibition at the Stendal gallery of Botke paintings, people were amazed and delighted to see that Mr. Botke had done a whimsical thing, he had painted Point Lobos and other famous spots around the Carmel coast, with a brush dipped in iridescent phantasy.

The waves of the sea were gold, silver edged, the trees were barbitarily alive, trees peopled with creatures perhaps, from the sea mist at their feet.

The subjects in Madame Kadar's drawings are significant. Among the drawings are, "The Call of the Unknown," "Hamlet," "The Moon Lady," "The Three Wise Men From the East," "Truth," "Flowers in the Snow," "Pelleas and Melisande." The etchings include "April," "Dawn," "Edge of the Wood," "Legend," "Threshold."

Home Study Class

The vision-training, home study class, conducted by A. K. Cross, Boothbay Harbor, Me., has grown from its modest beginnings in the Art Museum School of Boston until now 700 students are enrolled. The average age of the 87 students who entered during October and November was 40. Artists, art teachers and art students enrolled in this class. A students' club has been formed to give monthly donations to the endowment fund, which is to aid talented pupils who cannot study without scholarships. The American Federation of Arts Traveling Exhibit No. 903 shows the results accomplished both by home students and by students in schools where this method is employed. This exhibit has been shown this fall in Nashville, Tenn.; Emporia, Kan.; Dayton, Ohio; and is now being shown at Alabama College, Montevallo, Ala., and next month will be in Goldsboro, N.C.

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STOCK MARKET TRADERS SHOW MORE CAUTION

Price Trend Generally Easy
With Some Substantial
Losses Recorded

NEW YORK. Dec. 17 (AP)—Fears of another credit stringency over the year-end had a restraining effect on trading in today's stock market, which moved irregularly lower.

A few rails and specialties were marked up to nearly 24 points on pool buying, but the general list was under selling pressure most of the day, several of the extreme declines ranging from 10 to 100 points.

Call money renewed at 7 and was dropped to 6, but the ease in rates is expected in banking circles to continue, as a day or two longer with a strong rally of another flurries to 12 or 15 per cent, possibly higher, before the end of the year.

Time money and commercial paper rates continued firm. With the bulk of the market loans now in, the count of others, Wall Street fears that the heavy withdrawal of these funds for year-end readjustments might temporarily impair the volume of cash available for "selling" between now and the end of the year is another factor to be taken into consideration, but funds thus obtained are expected to come back into the market after the turn of the year.

The market also is counting on an unusually heavy reinvestment demand early next month, but much of this is likely to be absorbed by new bond and stock offerings.

Excepting the gathering of war clouds in South America, there was little in the week-end news to influence the price movement.

Secretary of Commerce Whiting was out today as seeing that business is in a very good condition, and that no sign of any recession is seen.

Cornell crude was advanced 10 cents a barrel.

National Biscuit company was the most spectacular individual feature, soaring 234 points to a new high record at 182, while the preferred moved up 5 points to a new high at 116.

Western Pacific and preferred also were high, the former the former a new high at 38.

Violent fluctuations continued in the high-priced specialties. Radio, Wright, Aeronautical, International Nickel, Packard Motors, A. M. Byers, and others were up to 10 points, or to nearly 10 points, but good recoveries were made in a few cases.

International Telephone, Western Union and Greene Cananee, Copper, Dow, and a few others, were a long list of others reacted 1 to 3 points below Saturday's final quotations.

Bear sharpshooters uncovered a new soft spot in the farm implement group in the afternoon, when bull traders were endeavoring to move up individual stocks to influence sentiment. International Harvester (old) fell 134 points, and Advance Rumely, 5. American International, Granby, Copper and Standard, among others, were among those that exhibited marked strength. General Motors made up nearly all of its 24 points' decline. The closing was irregular. Sales approximated 2,250,000.

Foreign exchanges opened firm, with trading tables slightly higher at \$4.85-13.16.

Trading was dull, and most price changes were small in early trading on the bare market today, with points utilities also were under pressure. International Telephone & Telegraph 44s, traded on a when-issued basis, sold off nearly a point. Rails also yielded to selling pressure.

Foreign stocks were among those for

foreign list. Bolivia issues again yielded to selling, influenced by disruption of relations between Bolivia and Paraguay, the government's breaking 5 points.

**CONSOLIDATED GAS
TO WITHDRAW OFFER**

NEW YORK. Dec. 17—Consolidated Gas Company intends to withdraw Dec. 31 its offer to exchange one share of its 6 per cent preferred shares of its common for each share of Brooklyn Edison common. Considerable in excess of the 20 per cent of Brooklyn Edison stock required to make the merger effective has been obtained by Consolidated through exchange of stock.

Any of the minority interest of Brooklyn Edison shares deposited for exchange on or before Dec. 28 will receive the dividend of \$1.25 on Consolidated's preferred, paid Dec. 1, 1929. It is likely that the Brooklyn Edison will withdraw its stock from listing on New York Stock Exchange.

DIVIDENDS

General Fireproofing Co. declared quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the new common, which was recently exchanged for 100 shares of its old common. This places the common on a \$2 annual basis, equal to \$8 per share on the old common. The stock is now \$100. Annually, regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 was declared on the preferred. Both dividends are payable Jan. 2 to stockholders of record Dec. 20.

Dome Mines, Ltd., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Jan. 10 to stockholders of record Dec. 31.

United States & Foreign Securities Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share on the new common, which was recently exchanged for 100 shares of its old common.

Air-Way Electric Appliance Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents on common and \$1.75 on preferred, all payable Jan. 10 to stockholders of record Dec. 20.

Firestone Tire & Rubber Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$2.50 on the preferred, payable Feb. 15 to stockholders of record Dec. 20.

General Tire & Rubber Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 on the 7 per cent preferred, payable Feb. 15 to stockholders of record Dec. 20.

General Tire & Rubber Company declared the regular semiannual dividend of \$2.50 on the preferred, payable Feb. 15 to stockholders of record Dec. 20.

Continental Securities Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 on the common, payable Jan. 15 to stockholders of record Dec. 20.

White Eagle Oil Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Jan. 15 to stockholders of record Dec. 20.

United Biscuit Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 on the preferred, payable Feb. 1 to stockholders of record Dec. 20.

New Bradford Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1, payable Jan. 15 to stockholders of record Dec. 20.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

Sales **High** **Low** **Last** **Sales** **High** **Low** **Last** **Sales** **High** **Low** **Last** **Sales** **High** **Low** **Last**

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/- a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Room to Let or Post Wanted heading.

CONFECTIONERY

All "BROTHER JONATHAN" Cream
Fudge and Candies 1 lb. 4/-, 5 lb. 10/-
THE LOUNGE TEA ROOMS,
Euston Road, London, N. W. 1.

DELICIOUS home-made chocolates, 3/- 6/-; fudge, 2/- 6/-; peppermint cream, 3/- 6/-; Box K-2037. The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, C. 2.

COOKERY LESSONS

LONDON—Cooking taught by the House

method in 5 days; also meatless cooking;

special attention. B.M.V.K., London, S. W. 1.

DANCING

BALLROOM DANCING—Private lessons

given in all the latest dances, private and

children's classes; studio at Notting Hill Gate.

MISS DOROTHY HENT, 10 Auriol Mansions,

London, W. 14. Fulham 4456.

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON—Hyde Park—Comfortable bed-

sitting rooms; breakfast, electric light, gas

and water, central heating, etc. Box K-2037.

LONDON—St. John's Wood—Large, attrac-

tive studio in lady's flat; gas, electric

light, water, central heating, etc. Box K-2037.

LONDON—Upper Norwood—Furnished bed-

sitting room to let, with use of sitting-room; if de-

sired, moderate rent; Christian Science pre-

ferred. Box K-2037.

LONDON—Upper Norwood—Furnished bed-sit-

ting room to let; gas, electric light, gas

and water, central heating, etc. Box K-2037.

LONDON—Upper Norwood—Furnished bed-sit-

ting room to let; gas, electric light, gas

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

England

LONDON
(Continued)

Enoch Phillips, Ltd

Grocers, Provision Merchants,
Poulterers, Game Dealers
Choice Fruits and Vegetables

FISH

9 Sloane St., S. W. 1
Phone Sloane 5116
8 Symons St., Sloane Sq

PHONE VICTORIA 0865

ALL BRANDS PRODUCTS

The United Fur Factors
Manufacturers ofFINE FURS
and FUR COATSSpecialists in Renovations
and Remodeling205 Regent St., W. 1 Tel. Mayfair 0540
(Opposite Liberty's)

T. H. CANTELL

Merchant Tailor

117 Cheapside, E. C. 2
(Nearly opposite Bow Church)

Telephone City 8776

"Thought, Care & Real Tailoring"

Ladies
HairstressingE. SMITH
PERMANENT WAVING
Full Front 21/- Half Head 42/-
112a Westbourne Grove W. Park 202Marie Louise
Corsets192 BROMPTON ROAD, S. W.
Nr. Brompton Road Tube
and 192 BROMPTON ROAD, S. W.
Tel. Sloane 3548 Over Post OfficeThe National
Furniture Depositories,
LimitedREMOVAL CONTRACTORS
& STORESPhone:
Ken. 0162
544-546 King's Road
Chelsea, S. W. 10

The Orange Tree

94 New Bond St., W. 1
(Near Oxford St.)

Lunches and Teas

Home-made Cakes a
Speciality

Telephone: Gerrard 4872

A. MILLAR
ROBINSON
TAILOR2 Kingly Street, Regent Street,
Back of Robinson Cleaver's
LONDON, W. 1

A Bargain in Every Purchase

is the slogan adopted by

Bradley & Perrins, Ltd.

who supply only the best and most
reliable goods at moderate prices. General
Fancy and Furnishing Drapery.257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267 and 268 Har-
row Road, Paddington, London, W. 9.

PRINTING

For Lectures and Stationery

Telephone: Brixton 4705

KENT & MATTHEWS (1926) Ltd.

164 Wandsworth Rd. Vauxhall, S. W. 8

SAXONE

British Made Shoes of Comfort

also SOROSIS Shoes

229 REGENT STREET

and 24 Other London Stores

Fuller's Domestic Laundry

3 York Road, Wimbledon, S. W. 19

"We Serve to Deserve"

HIGH-CLASS FAMILY TRADE

- Phone Wimbledon 5554

The RAINBOW

Luncheons—Teas

Home-Made Bread and Cakes

400a EDGWARE ROAD
(Near Edgware Rd. Fire Station)

Carlyle Laundry

UPPER CHEYNE ROW

Chelsea, S. W. 3 Phone Kens. 1179

Established 70 Years

B R Y D A

FLOWERS AND FRUITS

ARTISTIC FLORAL DESIGNS

Chandos Court, Corner Caxton Street

Westminster. Telephone Victoria 8383

Telephone AMBASSADOR 9152

Jessie Bowman

Gowns, Hats, Lingerie

122 Baker Street, London, W. 1 (1st Floor)

Maison Pompadour

A. STORE

Frocks, Jumper Suits, Hats, Furs, etc.

4 William St., Knightsbridge, S. W. 1

(Opposite Woolwoods)

Phone Sloane 5510

THE SHOE SHOP

LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S SHOES
& HOSIERY

ARCH PRESERVER SHOES

Repairs Neatly and Promptly Executed.

ALICE DEAN, 73 Lower Sloane St

S. W. 1 Sloane 2171

Dressmaking & Renovations

also

Cheap and Attractive French Models.

Jumper Suits, Coats and Hats

MRS. PEACOCK

16 Madox Street Mayfair 1963

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

England

LONDON
(Continued)

THORPE HEAD CO.

(1928) Ltd.

COAL—COKE

We have Retail Depots all over London
to ensure prompt delivery of your
London orders. Special prices for truck
loads.Prices on application
to chief order office.Goods Way, London, N. W. 1.
Telephone North 1842 (3 lines)

Suffolk Sausages

are made from the finest dairy
fed Pork 1/4 lb. per lb. Try them.

Suffolk New Laid Eggs

a speciality, arrives daily
To be obtained only from

WRENS STORES

18 Queens Road, Bayswater, W. 2, and

AMBROSE & SONS

20 Stratford Road, Kensington, W. 8
Agents for Cross & Blackwell's

delicious Soups.

CANTILEVER

"The Shoe with a
Flexible Arch"Comfort obtained by cor-
rect Shoe fitting & Natural
Foot Form.

Expert Shoe Fitters

Coventry Shoe Co. Ltd.

23 Coventry St., Piccadilly Circus, W. 1

The Maison Copie's
New Steam System

PERMANENT WAVING

No Electric heaters, therefore no
heat or discomfort.A WONDERFULLY BEAUTIFUL
WAVE

MAISON COPIE

3 William St., Knightsbridge, S. W. 1
Appointment Phone Sloane 4923

LESLEY, LAY & LESLEY

TAILORS
and Dressmakers

22 BUCKLERSBURY

Three doors from the Mansion House—
Queen Victoria Street, E. C. 2

RELIABLE GOODS—Personal Attention

Phone: Central 8030

EDWARD COOK

Footwear Specialist

158 Norwood Road, Tulse Hill Corner,
S. E. 27

E. SIMMONS

Fancy Bread and Biscuit Baker
and Confectioner

88 Knight's Hill, West Norwood

Also at 67 High Street, Clapham, S. W. 4

BOOT REPAIRS

E. Z. SPEARING

65 Park Road, Dulwich S. E. 21

WILLIAMSONS

The House of Quality

Most Attractive and Complete Stores

For Groceries and Provisions

Agents for the highest quality

Family Trade, Prompt Attention

14 Westow Hill Phone Sydenham 2508

DIXON & HEMPENSTALL

BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES

MAGNIFYING GLASSES

THERMOMETERS

ELECTRIC LAMPS

Sewing Machines

Sewing Machines

CONTESSESSA-NETTEL CAMERAS

LOOSE-COVERS, ETC.

1 The Broadway

West Norwood, S. E. 27

Telephone: Streatham 3633

LUCAN DAIRY

Pure Milk, Butter, Cream

Eggs

PARKGATE STREET, DUBLIN

Telephone: 620

DIXON & HEMPENSTALL

COSTUMES

LITSTER

LADIES' TAILOR

AND DESIGNER

1 Johnstone's Court (Off Grafton Street)

2nd Floor, Dublin

Established 1877

B. E. HOPKINS

Gentlemen's Outfitter

26 Grafton Street, Dublin

Reliable Goods for Men

at Reasonable Prices

STEPHENS & BOURKE

Limited

For Ladies' Dainty Shoes

Agents for "Norvic" and "Lotus"

26 STEPHEN'S GREEN, DUBLIN

Fishmonger Poulterer

Fruiterer

LILBURN

172 Pembroke Road, Ballsbridge

Bennett & Son Ltd.

(Estd. 1863)

Fine Art Galleries and Salesrooms

6 Upper Ormond Quay, Dublin

Conduct Auctions Successfully, and

Specialize in Inventories and

Valuations of Fine Arts

Furniture Carpets Curtains

ANDERSON, STANFORD & RIDGEWAY, Ltd.

23-29 Grafton Street, Dublin

Carpet Cleaners, Removals, and Storage

RATHMINES CO. DUBLIN

The HOSIERY SHOP

11a Rathmines Terrace

for

HANDKERCHIEFS, JUMPERS

BLOUSES, etc.

Ladies' Lingerie & Hosiery

34 High Street, Tooting

The recognised local shop for Ladies',

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Consulting Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Heitman, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Germany's Foreign Policy

THE can be no doubt that Germany is about to insist, as it has not hitherto insisted, on the reward for its fulfillment of allied demands. Beaten in the military struggle, at first Germany submitted sullenly to the conditions imposed upon it. There came a period of genuine resistance. It appeared as though the seeds of future wars were being sown. Then Germany and the Allies chose the better part. They made conciliatory "gestures." They promised not to fight again, and signed the Locarno Pact. The Dawes plan made a rearrangement and reconciliation possible in the financial domain. Germany carried out all its obligations without constant bickerings, without perpetual protestation and corresponding coercion.

But the time has come when Germany's obvious good intentions should be recognized in more than words. The Allies still occupy the Rhineland. To what purpose? The occupation is incompatible with the friendly relations which both sides have striven to establish. Therefore Herr Stresemann is speaking for the entire German nation and not for his party when he asks that the foreign troops which are still on German soil ten years after the war should be withdrawn. It is impossible not to sympathize with his view. Whether legally Germany is entitled to evacuation or not may be open to dispute. But that logically Germany should be released from foreign military restraints, since it has won its place on an equal footing among the members of the League of Nations, can hardly, it would seem, be questioned.

France still wishes, however, to drive a bargain. It would make evacuation contingent on a new reparations settlement. Against this it is urged that no settlement in present conditions can be truly final. No country can foresee sixty years of annual payments. Sooner or later there must be a general financial arrangement by which the amounts owing should be capitalized at present values. That time is not yet and cannot be yet. Further, the French armies cannot properly be regarded as debt collectors. It is ludicrous to give the rôle of debt collectors to soldiers in war or in peace—and in peace time it is shocking.

There cannot be any connection between the occupation and the outcome of the deliberations of the commission of experts. The British view is clearly similar to that of Germany, and Great Britain is an interested party since its troops are also in Rhineland. Great Britain does not want to keep its troops in Germany, and has plainly said so. But it is useless, and perhaps mischievous, to withdraw without the French.

The German and allied conceptions are different even as to the scope of the commissioners' task. One side approaches the problem from the standpoint of allied needs. The other side approaches the matter from the point of view of German capacity. The two things may or may not square. Which must give way if they are in opposition? Must Germany go on paying more than is economically possible in order to satisfy allied requirements? Or must allied demands be subordinated to German possibilities? Both parties want a settlement (though it will, in the nature of the case, probably be provisional), but they want it on their own terms.

The two German demands are: evacuation of the occupied regions quite independently of a reparations settlement; and a reparations settlement, temporary or permanent, not on the basis of allied payments to the United States, but on the basis of economic possibilities. The reply of the Allies cannot be long delayed.

Sales Engineering

ORGANIZATION which can be measured and controlled by a definite plan has been the constant aim of business undertakings. Manufacturing has been analyzed to a point where rather accurate control can be exercised. Management may turn on a little more "steam," in the form of materials and workmen, and get a fairly definite result. So can a banker, by taking in deposits and capital, accumulate funds which can be loaned out at determinable rates of profit. In the field of distribution and selling, however, only within recent years has any appreciable progress been made toward the control and budgeting of effort and expenses. T. O. Grisell of the advertising firm of Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn is of the opinion that it is possible to exercise a budgetary control of distribution with as great accuracy as it has been done for the processes of manufacture and finance. He gave an explanation of his theories recently before the New York Salesmen's Club. Inasmuch as Mr. Grisell is chairman of the committee advising with the Bureau of the Census in taking the census of distribution, his views deserve careful consideration.

The basis for all accurate computations as to sales cost must, of course, be made upon known trading areas. City lines do not define such areas because consumers are constantly crossing them. In Pennsylvania it is possible to collate the reports on retail sales volume, but even those figures are believed to be in need of correction before any complete analysis is possible. Mr. Grisell holds, as do many other students of marketing, that only the 1930 census of distri-

bution will afford a basis of accurate measure of trading areas in the United States. It will give a basis upon which merchants can figure their sales opportunities and compare them with the results they are obtaining from their sales expenditures.

Some time ago we heard much about efficiency engineering. It has been known as the art of measuring or analyzing manufacturing activities upon a basis whereby the individual motions could be compared. These studies resulted in the applying of basic rules to manufacture that afforded greater efficiency and that eliminated waste. It is some system along similar lines that Mr. Grisell and the new profession of market analysis would attempt in the field of distribution. If the results from sales and advertising efforts can be calculated in advance, as contended, business management will be in a position to direct sales to much more purpose. As great a hope as this may hold out to business, there are other elements entering economic conditions which cannot be foretold. The greatest of these, as Mr. Grisell very properly contends, are courage, imagination and initiative. Notwithstanding, the new processes of marketing will afford management an opportunity of measuring sales expenditures against sales results upon a more intelligent basis.

Benefiting the Poor in Britain

SOMETHING of a sensation was caused four years ago when a then comparatively unknown man, Neville Chamberlain, declined the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, second highest post in the British Cabinet, in favor of what is regarded as the far less important office of Health Minister, which carries with it responsibility for municipal affairs. Mr. Chamberlain gave as his reason that, as the entire system of local government in Britain was in need of reform, he thought he could do best service to the state by turning his attention to the urgent questions pressing in this latter connection.

His plans have taken some time to mature. All the great municipal corporations in England and Wales have had to be consulted. A measure of the most complicated nature and effecting the widest changes, however, has received second reading in Parliament and is now well on its way in committee toward becoming law. The bill seeks to accomplish several things. It is to reduce unemployment by readjusting a great burden of municipal taxation which now presses inequitably upon productive industries. It is to widen the basis of the relief of poverty so that the spending authorities (Guardians of the Poor) shall no longer be divorced from the county and borough councils responsible for raising the necessary funds. It is to substitute grants according to need (block grants) for the present grants according to spending capacity (percentage grants), where funds supplied by the National Treasury to help local finances are concerned. One of its provisions is to free factories of three-quarters of their present local taxation, and agricultural land of the whole of this impost. This last-mentioned relief is to be at the cost of the central taxpayer. Railways are to be similarly lightened of 75 per cent of local taxation, but are to pass on the benefit by reducing their transport charges for raw materials and goods for export.

The British Weekly, not usually a supporter of the Conservative Party, says: "In its main features this is a bill by which the poor will benefit and struggling industries will be relieved." No Conservative voted against its second reading, while seven Liberals voted for it. The British Government hopes to pass it into law before the general election, which is to take place next year.

China's Big Three

WITH the arrival in Nanking of Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, "model" Governor of Shansi Province, the triumvirate of China's new régime is complete. Its other members are Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, the President, and Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang. There are other individuals at Nanking who are more than ordinarily powerful. But directly or indirectly these lesser figures accept the leadership of some one of the three who are most responsible for the maintenance of the present Government. Although General Chiang is President and Governor Yen Minister of the Interior, they, with Marshal Feng, comprise an inner council that is extra-official and whose authority is as definite as that of the historic "Big Three" at Versailles.

It is significant that the Nationalist Government has succeeded in uniting these three men on a single platform. Singly and together they have come through a vast amount of stormy weather during the last two decades in China. Governor Yen, of the three, has been least involved in the turbulent politics of the time. His province—somewhat remote—has been almost wholly free from the ravages of war. Its inhabitants have prospered. Schools have been established, roads built, revenues have been honorably used for the people.

General Feng, in contrast to Yen, has been long in the field. His fortunes have varied and so, say his enemies, have his allegiances. He was notably associated with Wu Pei-fu, helped that war lord to the capture of Peking and then abandoned his cause. He defeated Chang Tsolin, occupied Peking and, in turn, was finally routed by the Manchurian dictator. That was in 1926. At the end of 1927, however, Feng again took the field, this time in co-operation with Yen and General Chiang, and was a major factor in the final defeat of the northern forces before Peking.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, the youngest of the three, allied himself, more than a decade ago, with Dr. Sun Yat-sen. It was to him that Sun turned when he required a new army. That new army, hastily trained, was led by Chiang out of the south, through the Yangtze Valley, and finally into the north and to Peking. Chiang, more than any other individual, is responsible for the final success of the Nationalists and for the fact that that success was won without Communist dictation.

China's Big Three is composed of men who, heretofore, have been inclined to "play their own games." They are independent and self-

reliant. It is significant that they have united in the support of a single government. If their unity of purpose can be maintained, the future stability of that government is likely to be assured.

A Better Football Season

ANOTHER college football season has come and gone, and it has most notably left its mark in three directions. One is the constantly increasing popularity of the sport. It is safe to estimate that between 20,000,000 and 25,000,000 spectators witnessed football games played in America this fall, and when one considers that the season lasts less than three months, this popularity is truly astonishing.

Another direction is the great showing which the Pacific coast and South have made in their inter-sectional games with eastern and mid-western teams. Only a few years ago the East was the scene of the best football, and teams from other sections were forced to acknowledge this fact. The brilliant victories of Oregon State Agricultural College, Stanford University and Southern California over such strong eastern and midwestern teams as New York University, United States Military Academy and Notre Dame, show in no uncertain terms that the far West not only has put into practice the best features of the eastern game, but has gone one step further and developed styles of play which are more productive in winning results.

The third is the fine sportsmanship and lessened overemphasis which have attended the 1928 games. The desire to win at any price, which was far too current in former days, was reduced almost to a minimum this fall. More stringent scholastic requirements, the wider application of the three-year eligibility rule and the curtailing of the pre-season practice have all contributed in giving to football its proper place in the college athletic program.

While there are no doubt cases in which the game is overemphasized by the press, alumni and undergraduates, these have not appeared nearly as pronounced this fall as in the past. That the students are not letting their interest in football interfere with their scholastic work could scarcely be better illustrated than by the fact that the Rhodes scholars chosen for 1929 from thirty-two states include the quarterback of the University of Minnesota eleven, an end on the University of Illinois varsity eleven, and the captain of the Brown varsity eleven. And these are but a few of the students on the various college football teams who have maintained high scholastic standing during their entire collegiate career. It can hardly be expected that such a popular game, played for so short a time each year, can ever be entirely free from great public acclaim, but there can certainly be no just grounds for criticism if it remains as rational as it has during the fall of 1928.

They May Be Lincoln Letters

OH, THE pity of it—that men should carry on a controversy over the correspondence of Lincoln and Ann Rutledge! Who could have believed such a hideous thing possible? Yet here we have it raging all about our ears, meeting our eyes in conspicuous places in the news and editorial columns of important journals. And all this, even when its beginnings were but mildly sensational.

The Atlantic Monthly appeared on the December bookstalls with a tiny black-rimmed portrait breaking the familiar contour of its buff-colored cover; while inside was found the first installment of what purports to be "a new storehouse of Lincoln material." Naturally, the two worlds of literature and of history leapt to their feet in amazement. Lincoln's love letters! Presumably no one had hoped for a discovery of such precious moment.

"If there is one life of which the American people wish to know everything, it is Abraham Lincoln's," ventured Mr. Ellery Sedgwick, editor of the periodical which gives its sanction to this Lincoln treasure trove. Then painstakingly he explains in his foreword precisely how this material came into his hands, precisely too how it came into those of its present owner, Miss Wilma Frances Minor. Tests Mr. Sedgwick has made: tests by historians, by chemists, by experts in handwriting; and by these tests he and a few others are convinced that the material is authentic. But, unfortunately for them, other experts have risen up to apply other and more drastic tests; until the ranks of the skeptics now appear to outnumber the ranks of the credulous.

It may well be that we shall never know an outcome of this unique dispute. With a proper humility Mr. Sedgwick has professed: "I am perfectly willing to admit the possibility of being mistaken." But how does that relieve the public mind? It is a nice point for consideration: Would the public be better to have read Lincoln letters which it realizes may be spurious, or never to have known of their existence? That public may rule that no editor has the right to be mistaken where material of such exquisite import is involved.

Editorial Notes

In the Golden Book, a magazine of high standard, is related a bit of history that bears repeating. In San Francisco's disaster the account books of a firm were destroyed. Only a record of the total amount owed was saved. Knowing the patrons to be almost exclusively lawyers, notices were placed in law journals asking each debtor to make statement of his account. Checked against the total, it was found that "every dollar due was reported." Age does not dim the honor such debts reflect upon the American bar.

Massachusetts has delivered to Henry Ford a beautifully engraved check for \$1 for his mile of road at Sudbury. This road is one that is paved with something more than good intentions.

That Harvard professor who has succeeded in attaining a pressure of 600,000 pounds per square inch would be a handy man to have around in a pinch.

The world's playground, at this season, is the toy department of any large store.

At the Fountainhead of Romance

By COLLINSON OWEN

In describing his experiences in the United States, Mr. Owen, novelist and dramatic critic, has employed the same light and entertaining style which has distinguished his work in the London Daily Telegraph. He has prepared a series of fifteen articles for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, of which the following is the eleventh. The stories are the quick impressions of an observer seeing the cities of the United States for the first time

IT IS the first night of a new talking film at the Carthay Circle Theater. I am utterly vague as to where in the city's immensity the theater lies, but the driver of the yellow taxicab has no doubt about it, and streaks along for a mile after mile.

We arrive, and the scene is impressive. There is fog in the soft Californian air, and it is the only familiar touch to English eyes. There is a traffic block in the wide boulevard as we approach the theater, and we have to wait. Immense studio light projectors are plentifully scattered about, casting their beams in all directions, overcoming the fog which is of just sufficient density to be worth mentioning in a London news item on the weather. Some of these projectors have colored glass over them, which gives strange effects. In fact, for the moment I am under the impression that California grows pink and blue trees.

A great crowd before the theater. "Fans" are here, several thousands of them, the majority girls, but papas and mamas among them. They are lined up to see the stars go in. Los Angeles may be used to the idea of film celebrities, but a gathering such as this brings out the enthusiasts.

Such an affair as this, I suppose, must be regarded in Los Angeles as a social event of the very first importance. . . . And for the matter of that, so it would be in London. We have seen there great crowds for one film star. What might happen if, as on this occasion, they were to be counted by the dozen? For that large section of the world which places the movies first in its regard, this event would be considered the very summit of thrilling experience.

Having alighted, we become aware that standing at the beginning of the long canvas awning, that suggests a London wedding, is a microphone, in charge of a genial gentleman in evening dress. As each film celebrity arrives, to the accompaniment of cries of welcome from the crowd, he or she "goes on the air" for a brief moment and says a few words of greeting to all America.

My taxi companion is an English baronet, plump, kindly and self-effacing. I urge him to play his part.

"Say a few words. They'd love it."

"No! I wouldn't think of it!"

We are slowly approaching the microphone.

"Go on. Be a Bart! Go on the air. Let me tell them who you are."

He is silent.

"Oh, no! If you do—!"

He drags me hurriedly past the critical point, and really feels that he has had a narrow escape. Only then do I realize that I have missed a great chance for myself. I could have pretended for a moment to be a celebrity, and mentioned the matter to all America.

Into the thronged foyer. Everybody is in evening dress. Everything is very brilliant. Many of the women are magnificently gowned. The girl ushers are in rich and fantastic costumes. Here and there I am able to greet film stars whom I have already had the thrill of meeting. John Barrymore, for instance. (Not all film stars are beautiful women.)

There is an immense orchestra, big enough for an opera house. The curtain goes up on my first "talkie." I have had many first-night thrills, but this is a new one.

The shadows come and go on the screen. They are the familiar shadows we have known for so long, but with the odd and at first uncanny difference that they emit speech. Very sonorous speech. From out of a body that has no thickness comes a voice that at times has far too much. Another marvel, which in no time will become perfected, and a commonplace. It is done, and once things are done nowadays, we very soon cease to wonder about them.

An extraordinary place is this Hollywood, Los Angeles. Nothing I had ever read about it had really prepared me for it. No doubt this will be equally inadequate for anybody else. I'm afraid it can't be done. Hollywood, so to speak, baffles description.

We have had so much intensive preparation about it—we of the outside world who for ten years have heard about Hollywood, seen photographs of its beautiful stars, read about its fantastic salaries and of the fabulous sums spent on pictures. I will admit that I have, myself, long been very much interested.

It is a strange thing, however, that practically no place, on close acquaintance, is exactly what we thought it would be. Not that Hollywood is disappointing. But it is a startling proof of the truth of the theory that no place is ever in any way like one's preconceptions of it.

Hollywood eludes one; refuses to stand still and be

photographed. The principal reason, I think, is simply that it, with everything about it, covers so much ground. To know and feel a place in a short time, you must be able to walk about it, to be with it in the streets. And you can't walk about half a country. At Hollywood you must forever be in a motorcar, flying from place to place. An invitation to dinner may easily mean a little trot of thirty miles, there and back. The dinner will almost certainly be worth it.

Hollywood is romantically set. It lies at the very foot of mountains, and up their nearer slopes are dotted villa residences, much as one sees on the Riviera. There are beautiful residential districts, with palm-lined avenues, where the grass is as green as an English college lawn. The sky is blue, most of the time, the sunshine golden. Everything is very pleasant and alluring.

And yet to the stranger there is something lacking. I think that, to the European, it is flavor, taste. Hollywood and all about it is so new—the newest thing in America—that it hasn't had time to accumulate any flavor. It is full of nice new streets, but hasn't got a dark alley. Down on the coast, not so very far away, the Pacific rollers come ceaselessly in, but throw up no salt spray of the sea. It is that same rough and bracing tang which is missing in this great city of Los Angeles—Hollywood, planted in a soft and languorous climate.

All the same, many people here insist that if you stay long enough you will never want to go away. And since Los Angeles is people almost entirely by settlers they may be right—given long enough.

From the hotel window where I am writing this I look over green lawns, across a spacious boulevard, and beyond to the Santa Monica range that rises behind Hollywood. The sky is blue, the coloring charming.

But hidden in the green lawns that surround the hotel, and in those of beautiful Beverly Hills and Pasadena, there is a secret. Each one carries within its bosom many concealed water sprinklers. Nature has provided the real estate, but man has to find the water. That comes all the way from Owens River, some hundreds of miles away. Only by constant make-up, so to speak, is this brilliant, verdant complexion sustained.

Some cities are described as living on a volcano. Los Angeles lives on an aqueduct. Without it the beautiful palm-lined avenues in Beverly Hills would be dry and brown, and the film stars would not live in a gracious oasis. In England we should feel that this sort of thing was, somehow, not done. But Los Angeles would be even more proud of its water if it came 1000 miles. In fact, if the famous Boulder Dam scheme of the Colorado River comes to pass, something of the kind will happen.